The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,150.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
,, Rutnagherry	17	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	18		Mar.
,, Mangalore	19	,, Madras	1
,, Cannanore	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Beypore	20	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Cochin	21	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Tuticorin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Colombo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8 &	22	Leave Bussorah	26 &	12
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	12
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
		Mar.		Mar.	
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	2	16
,, Bunder Abbas	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	19	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	22	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Horses	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.
Unjunwell.
Rutnagherry.
Jeytapoor.
Malwan.
Vingorla.
Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince Oscar," Captain Long, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents Ship "Prince Oscar."

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us ; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Stickland.

NOTICES.

THOMAS BEAR'S

Celebrated

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO.

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,
,, Cut Cavendish
,, Returns Tobacco
York River ,,
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.

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Oronoko ,,
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Smoking Mixture.
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Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

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Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I HAVE this day commenced business in Bombay as a Merchant under the style or firm of G. Triandafillidi, in connection with Messrs. G. Triandafillidi & Co., Manchester.

G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.

14, Victoria Buildings, 9th February 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED FEB. 8.

	Rs.	A.
Stern's Captive Missionary on Abyssinia	13	4
Somerville's Molecular and Microscopic Science, 2 vols.	16	0
Miss Martineau's Biographical Sketches	6	8
Carlyle's Frederick the Great. New edition, vols. 3, 4—Each.	5	4
Lessons of Middle Age, by A. K. H. B. New edition	2	12
Burgh's Indicator Diagrams	5	12
Laxton's Builder's Price Book, 1869	3	0
Cullerier and Bumstead's Atlas of Venereal Diseases	47	8
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic, 3 vols. New edition.	13	8
Picture Book of English History. Coloured	3	12
Child's Picture Book of Wild Animals. Coloured	3	12
Routledge's Nursery Tales. Coloured	3	12
Burritt's Walks in the Black Country	4	8
Scott's Poetical Works.—Chando's Classics	1	4
Longfellow's ditto. ditto.	2	12
Byron's ditto. ditto.	2	12
Shakspere's ditto. ditto.	2	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakspere	1	12
Whyte Melville's "White Rose"	3	12
E. B. Browning's Poems, 5 vols.	22	8
Claret's Freemasonry, with lock and key	24	0
The Habits of good Society	2	12
Smith's Latin Dictionary. Large edition	16	0
Small edition	5	0
,, Classical Dictionary, 8vo	12	0
Wilson's Skin Diseases, with plates	22	8
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture. Half Russia	45	0
Francatelli's Cook's Guide	3	12
Bartlett's Forty days in the Desert. Bound walnut	12	0
Cassell's French Dictionary	5	12
Barnard Smith's Arithmetic	3	0
——— Key to ditto	6	0
Livingstone's South Africa	4	8
Murray's History of British India	5	0
Roget's Thesaurus	7	8
Macleod's Highland Parish	4	8
Campbell's Old Forest Ranger	3	12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4	8
Cantanseau's French Grammar	3	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
Land at Last. Cheap edition	1	8
Birds of Prey. Cheap edition	1	8
Archie Lovell. do.	1	8
Marryat's Pirate and Three Cutters	4	8
——— Privateer's Man	4	8
——— The Mission : or Scenes in Africa	4	8
Leisure Hour, volume for 1868	5	4
Richardson's Persian and English Dictionary	12	0
Slang Dictionary	5	0
Townsend's Æsop's Fables, illustrated	3	12
Youatt on the Horse	9	8
Thackeray's Christmas Books	5	12
Smith's Initia Græca, part I	2	12
Authon's Cæsar	3	0
——— Virgil	3	0
Lord Derby's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.	7	8
Keat's Poems	3	12
Murray's Handbook of Travel Talk in Four Languages—English, French, German, and Italian	2	4
Wilkie Collins' Novels.—Each	1	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	4	8
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum	9	0
Malton's Illustrated Company and Battalion Drill. Pocket edition	3	12
Etiquette for Gentlemen, Ladies, Courtship, Ball Room. Each	0	8
Statesman's Year Book, 1869	7	8
Epicure's Year Book, 1869	3	12
Beardmore's Hydrology	18	0
Stephen's Commentary on Laws of England, 4 vols.	52	8
Rous on Horse Racing	3	12
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book	3	0
Boosey's National Glee Book	3	0
Bishop's Glees	2	4
Novello's Messiah	1	8
——— Creation	1	8
——— Mozart's Twelfth Mass	1	8
Under Two Flags, by Ouida	4	8

Rampart Row.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

A Public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., for the presentation of an Address and Testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, 10th February 1869.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Vincent A. de Cunha, Esq.	10
Rupees	21,285

_ Subscriptions may be forwarded to M. Balfour, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the New Bank of Bombay. The money received will be deposited in an account, opened with the New Bank of Bombay in the joint names of the Hon'ble Messrs. A. Brown and Munguldass Nathoobhoy.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows :—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying capacity Tons about	Draft of water empty.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours	Passenger accommodation.	Floats, Feathering or Common.
INDUS	265	120	80	ft. in. 2 6	16 Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1861.	Kurrachee, Nov. 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	maunds 700	8, 1st class	Common.
SOANE	227	120	40	2 10	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	...	Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Common.
JHELUM	350	150	120	2 5	16 Knots.	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkaldy.	Diagonal direct.	800	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
GOGRA	262	120	40	2 8	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	...	Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
OOBARAH	568	120	200	1 9	12 Knots.	Purchased from H. M.'s Gov. in 1863, built of 3-16th inch steel plating.	...	Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	6, 1st class	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad"	670 Tons.	"Sukkur"	204 Tons,
"Munora"	201 ,,	"Mooltan"	218 ,,
"Kurrachee"	223 ,,	"Mitunkote"	370 ,,
"Khetty"	218 ,,	"Lahore"	827 ,,
"Hydrabad"	244 ,,	and	
"Sehwan"	195 ,,	"Kotree"	424 ,,

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase ; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. C. Currelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co.

(BOMBAY BRANCH,)

BOMBAY,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

IMPORTANT.

The following are the vessels advised with Wines on Board for our Bombay Branch :

"PRINCE OSCAR."
"KHORASAN."
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."
"BENVOIRLICH."
"MELROSE."
"FERDINAND MERIC."
"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."
"PRINCE ALFRED."
"DILBHUR."
"GAULOIS."
"PEMBROKE CASTLE."
"NIGHT HAWK."
"STRATHBLANE."
"ROYAL ARTHUR."

The Wines are on the following respective vessels :—

"KHORASAN"
(Sailed 30th October).

SHERRIES, BOTTLED
PORT
BRANDY
WHISKEY
OLD TOM
VERMOUTH
LIQUEURS
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone.

"PRINCE OSCAR"
(Sailed 28th October).

CHAMPAGNES
LIQUEURS
OLD TOM
ORANGE BITTERS
GENEVA
GINGER WINE
GUINNESS'S STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
PORT
JAMAICA RUM.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL,
such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNE, SIX KINDS
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons.

"PRINCE ALFRED."

BEER IN WOOD (BASS'S),
In Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
BRANDIES
CHAMPAGNES, SIX KINDS
SPARKLING MOSELLE
HOCKS, STILL & SPARKLING
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(10 Different Brands),
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B. Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H. Stone & Co.
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"
(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, viz.,
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

We have not received Invoices of Goods on board the other vessels, viz., "Pembroke Castle," "Night Hawk," and "Strathblane," having sailed only a short time prior to the latest London dates. In due course we shall detail the shipments.

PAYNE AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.
LONDON	George Street, Mansion House.
PARIS	Rue de Bonde.
WINE DISTRICTS	Coblentz. Moselle. Frankfort O. M. Epernay. Rheims. Bordeaux. Cognac.
CHINA	Hongkong. Shanghai.
MANILLA	Strada Philipinas.

PAYNE AND Co.,
BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co.

[BOMBAY BRANCH.]

TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones ; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	,,

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision ; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have ; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand.)

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,		,, 22	
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	,, 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	,, 32	,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	,, 27	,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to	19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount ; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months ; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz.	
Vieux ,, ,, Do.	,, 18 ,,	
Cognac ,, ,, Do.	,, 16 ,,	

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 c Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 B ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

NOTICES.

STEVENS CIRCUS

GRAND CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME.

EVERY EVENING.

ON SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN RICE
THE FAVOURITE CLOWN.
AND
SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER.

WITH reference to our Notice of the 27th July 1868, Mr. Charles Augustus Hanley has ceased to sign our Firm per procuration.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive payment of premiums to the 15th instant from such of the members of the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society as are desirous of continuing their Insurances in the English Assurance Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style and firm of Merwanjee & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PATELL.
COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE MEHTA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th February 1869.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, 12th February, at 5 P.M., in the Boys' School. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside.

A Sermon will be preached in Trinity Church, Sonapore, in aid of the funds of the Institution on the Sunday following (Feb. 14) at the 6 P. M. service, by the Right Reverend the Bishop.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a strip of Land lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, close to the Frere Bridge, on the south side of the Grant Road, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, 15th February 1869, at one o'clock P.M. For terms and particulars apply to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th January 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Corn Mills, Clothing, &c., will be sold by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, on Monday next, the 8th instant, and every subsequent day until further notice.

TERMS—Cash ; the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 6th February 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the following Shares have been forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed on the 31st October 1868 for non-payment of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Calls :—Nos. 3540 to 3549, 3777, 4001, 4291, 4905, 4959, 5187, 5733 to 5739 and 5864—24 shares.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed to the Estate of Anne Maria Sparrow, Widow of the late James Joseph Sparrow, of the Bombay Civil Service, who died at No. 32, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of July 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Fogo, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Anne Maria Sparrow are required to send in their claims upon her Estate to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of February next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Anne Maria Sparrow without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 19th January 1869.

REMINGTON & Co.

RE-ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and MESSRS. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Dividends will be payable as undernoted at 28, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th, and Thursday, the 18th days of February instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent

On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent.

On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company at the rate of 6 per cent.

A. J. MACDONALD.
RAGHONATH NARAYEN.
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level, Sundry lots of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Blocks, Iron work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines (one 14 and one 40 Horse Power) Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for Permanent Way, dressed stone and sundry other articles.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All lots to be removed within 7 days, or they will be resold and the Deposit forfeited.

The above can be inspected on application to Mr. George Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent on the Works, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Contributories of the abovenamed Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th February, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

AMENDED SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—HIGH COURT.—SUIT NO. 1012 OF 1867.

Wassoodew Luxamonjee .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhonduraz Venaik Bevulkur, Surusvurtuboye, widow of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and Crishnarao Balcrishna ...... } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that, under and by virtue of the decree made in this suit, bearing date the 14th day of September 1868, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by the Sheriff of Bombay, on Saturday the 20th day of February next, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhonduraz Venaik, assignee of the estate and effects of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and the defendant Surusvurtuboye, widow of the said Nillajee Luxamonjee, all that piece or parcel of land, together with the house standing and built thereon, situate in Fofulwady, in the Island of Bombay. The said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 716, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and the same is bounded on the east by Fofulwady Street, on the west by the house and property of the defendant Raghoonath Luxamonjee, on the north by the property which lately belonged to the estate of the late Vulloo Anund, deceased, and on the south by the property which was lately belonging to Dwarkanathjee Maharaz and partly to Purbhoodass Nemchund. Such sale is to be made for the purposes in the said decree mentioned.

The said premises will be open for inspection to the public ten days before the day of sale.

For further information apply at this office, where a plan of the premises can be seen.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd day of Feb. 1869.

NOTICES.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated ; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match ; Pen Box and Tray ; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit ; Book rest ; procelain slate ; two spaces for Inks ; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer* ; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, wi and Key, and with Drawer.

SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7

Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY

STAFF CORPS BINOCULA

(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable Binocular has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,

"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect Binoculars yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings, in Sling Case......Rs. 84

In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings, in Sling Case ,,

In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings, in Sling Case ,,

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver Telescope, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power ; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches ; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment ; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis ; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c. ; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case, thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock ; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany, with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete......Rs. 400.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

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PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.
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BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
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MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
CHESTS OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
GAZOGENES OR SODA WATER MACHINES.
STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES.
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OFFICE AND FANCY INKSTANDS.
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SOUNDY & Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Average Staters and Accountants. Our combined business will henceforth be conducted under the style of "Lidbetter & Wilson."

T. LIDBETTER.
G. R. WILSON.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

LINDLEY and WARREN.

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STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	,, 15 ,,
Postage Stamps	,, 5 ,,
Cabinet Portraits	,, 24 ,,
Large Groups and Portraits	,, 4 each

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SACHE and MURRAY beg to announce that their Series of VIEWS OF BOMBAY and VICINITY are now ready, to which they solicit public inspection.

Size of Plate, 12 in. by 10.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Copy,

or Rs. 2 per Copy to Subscribers for the whole Series of 50 Plates.

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FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

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Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

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SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	520
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	137
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1270
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	790
1,080,000	1,000	500	„11-14	Do. New	300
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	[illegible]	[illegible]
400,000	6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible] New Shares ...... Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	210

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	„ Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd Warehouse	10
1,600,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
[illegible]	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
[illegible]	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	280
[illegible]	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
[illegible]s	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0 13/32d.
[illegible]s	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 9/16d.
[illegible]ments.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 ⅝d. to 11/16d.
[illegible]	At sight	99½
[illegible]	60 Do. do.	98½
[illegible]	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent	108
Four per cent	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes		10-4
Spanish Dollars	„	225
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
German Crowns	„	210
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-8
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	255 to 256
Vingorla	240 to 242
Dharwar, Sawginned	266 to 268
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	272 to 273
Hingunghat	284 to 285
Broach N.G.	275 to 276
Do. M.G.	282 to 285
Veeravul	255 to 257
Khandeish Barsee	269 to 270

Ready sales 3,275 Candies. Market strong.

CALCUTTA.—4TH FEBRUARY 1869.

Government Securities.—Large amounts of 4 per cents. were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 5-6 discount, and one or two lots obtained Rs. 5-4; small pieces realized Rs. 5-0 discount. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 8-2 and 8-4 premium and small amounts at Rs. 8-6 to 8-8, 5½ per cents. were purchased at Rs. 12-8 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares:—A large number sold at Rs. 1,656¼ and some small lots at Rs. 1,660.

Punjab Bank shares were bought for an order at Rs. 80.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares were in demand; a large parcel changed hands at Rs. 195 and some smaller numbers at Rs. 197½.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares obtained Rs. 202 to 205.

A sale of 20 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 270 per share for Rs. 1,300 paid-up.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 2nd February, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,59,797	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ......Rs. Nil Do. do. at Branches ...... „ 83,52,577 12 0	83,52,577	12	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,99,08,522	14	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	19,76,241	1	11
Sundries	4,22,877	7	3
Rs.	6,44,20,016	10	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	48,38,558	15	
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	42,33,677	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,10,78,780	9	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	98,22,118	14	1
Dead Stock	9,64,797	6	10
Stamps	13,968	11	0
Balances with other Banks	5,56,968	14	5
Sundries	9,06,317	3	4
Rs.	3,24,15,887	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ......Rs. 1,55,09,032 3 1 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...... „ 1,64,95,096 11 9	3,20,04,128	14	10
Rs.	6,44,20,016	10	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Daubeney, Captain, Acting Director of Gymnastics, on duty, from Poona.

Bannerman, Lieutenant, Adjutant 1st C. I. Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Straper, Surgeon, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Theobald, Captain, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Daubeney, Captain, Acting Director of Gymnastics, on duty, to Poona.

Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. „
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Feronia	Welsh	Calcutta, Jan. 6.
	Pegasus	Cornwell	Moulmein, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Calcutta	Morrison	Liverpool.
	Vanguard	McIntyre	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship British Sceptre, Kendall, to Liverpool.

Ship Water Witch, Combe, to Calcutta.

Ship William Fairbairn, Allen, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 4 Clan Alpine (s) ......Hutchison ...Hongkong, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	4 Mongolia (s)	—	......	—
	Essex	—	......	—
	Gainsborough	—	......	—
	Charles Buchan	—	......	—
	Cicero	—	......	—
	Dagmar	—	......	—

T O W N H A L L.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI,
(Pianoforte.)

Programmes will be announced in a few days.

TICKETS, FOUR RUPEES,
to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

HUMBY—LEMON—February 9th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Mr. S. Humby, to Wabara, youngest daughter of Captain William Restick Lemon.—No cards.

MILLER—ROBINSON—February 9th, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Rev. D. McPherson, Captain J. A. Miller, steamer "Armenian," to Priscilla, only surviving daughter of Captain Samuel Robinson.—No cards.

DEATH.

COLEMAN—February 8th, at Kurrachee, Captain J. Coleman, Invalid Establishment, deeply regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MARKHAM—January 26th, at Bijnore, the wife of [illegible] Markham, Esq., Settlement [illegible]

McLEOD—[illegible] the wife of R. McLeod, [illegible] Surgeon, 8th B. L. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

THORNTON—January 25th, at Meerut, Mary Sarah, widow of the late Colonel S. L. Thornton, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1869.

THE speech of His Excellency the Governor at the recent convocation of the Bombay University, though lacking somewhat the academical character which one looks for on such occasions, was, so far as it went, a sound and sensible discourse on the topics suggested by the occasion to a mind of some cultivation and of practical vigour. The advice conveyed to the alumni of the University, to devote themselves in larger numbers and with greater energy to the study of Civil Engineering was characteristic of the experienced politician and administrator, whose speculative views, even on matters not immediately connected with his duties, are moulded by the opportunities and needs of the day. The advice was duly applauded; the native papers fully second it; it undoubtedly points out a way to competence and fortune to be attained by a worthy exercise of the faculties. But what real effect is it likely to have on the hundreds or thousands of native youths who are now looking to education as a means of establishing themselves in life? We believe the effect will be infinitely small, and that the reasons of this lie deep not only in the Hindu's nature, but in a system of education on our part which, with the best possible intentions, fosters the worst defects of his mental constitution.

The history of intellectual progress in Europe is in substance a picture of the successive triumphs of the men of action over those who deemed themselves *par excellence* the men of thought. Secular lawyers, soldier statesmen, and lay politicians, have by degrees won from the clergy the chief conduct of all those worldly affairs which were once subordinated to the interests and the splendour of the Church. And not only have they gained this victory in the actual direction of national and international business, but from their practice and experience have been drawn, by the truly philosophical method of experiment, inductions more fertile and of greater force, for the mere theory even of life and politics, than all the gossamer fabrics devised by the brains of their speculative rivals Instead of laboriously building theories on mere words, they have been forced by the hard discipline of necessity to go straight to facts, and from the spoils thus won they have built up the substantial fabric of modern civilization.

If we look to the most striking feature of this process in the stage to which it has attained in our own day, we find that its characteristics are still substantially the same. The cultivators of natural science, casting aside theories as to the constitution of the world and the nature of matter, have gone forth with minds unprepossessed, ready to receive nature's own teachings, not seeking to confine her manifold developments within the narrow bounds of their own limited inventiveness. Not despising the humblest manifestations of the Divine power and skill, they have learned in time to grasp the outlines at least of the great scheme of the universe, while every day brings about not only some new acquisition of scientific truth, but some new extension of method, laying open regions or worlds before unknown. But not only have they done this in their own more special department of physics; they have supplied and perfected that method which is now rapidly gaining recognition as the only true one for the investigation of every kind of truth. Guided by it, we have reformed most of our old notions of history and politics; we refuse to receive any statement at variance with the universal consistency of all things true, or with that harmony and persistence of natural forces which all unprejudiced observation confirms. We even bring things sacred by their associations and their infinite importance to the rude touchstone of a rigid scrutiny. In all things the sceptre has departed from the men of the cloister and the school. They must take in exchange the humble taper of science, which, burning feebly at first, glows more and more as the expanse traced out by its aid grows ever wider. Thus only—and the truth is in some sort now recognized by all—can the workers in literature of whatever kind attain results as safe, solid, and fertile, as good as those realized by the workers in science.

But while this has been the history of mental development, what has been the cause of what is specially called education? An able Frenchman, almost two centuries ago, pointed out that the modern universities of Europe had been founded in an evil generation, whose influences had descended to his own time. They have descended to ours. In Germany and France they have been to some extent counteracted by a liberal recognition of the claims of the modern learning; in England we are still making our first rude tentative efforts to make education a real training for life and its duties in the years of maturity. But how little this has penetrated into the actual working of our schools need hardly be dwelt on to any one acquainted with their real condition, and the mental tendencies that still preside over them. Into our universities the modern spirit has hardly penetrated at all. Yet it is these which we seek to make the model of our Indian institutions. With the page of history open before us, and the tendencies of modern thought so patent and well marked, we deliberately choose a ground plan for our educational system which is rapidly becoming obsolete in Europe, in spite of all the supports of tradition and splendid establishments. We do not say that the Indian universities in general, or the Bombay University in particular, shut out the study of natural science from their curriculum, but we say that neither in these, nor in any part of our system, does this study hold the place to which it is entitled. Its philosophy is not grasped, its teachings are not fairly appropriated, as in the actual working and progressive world around us. It is something still outside the heart of our system, which, so far as may be, reproduces Oxford with its Brahminical classicism, and Cambridge with its barren and lifeless mathematics, taught on a system the very best adapted to deprive the mind of its natural elasticity, to make it narrow, barren, and impenetrable.

But who are those to whom we apply these methods of development? A set of men almost without exception entirely averse to physical exertion—to out-door life, as we may call it—and its instruction; with the faculty of observation in almost a rudimentary state; with an hereditary contempt for the handling of matter. We found them by nature men of the cloister and the school; we have assiduously laboured to make them still more so. If we had been capable of adapting our methods rationally to the type of character we had to deal with, our first effort would have been to counteract the self-centred and feebly though subtly analytic tendencies of the Hindu mind. Our chief encouragement would have been reserved for those who would quit their closet and their squatting posture, to go forth with observant eyes into the great domain of nature and of living and moving fact. We do not, it is true, tell them not to do this; but what is the spirit that presides over our endeavours? And how can we expect our pupils' progress to surpass our own capacities? Not having fairly realized the conditions and the means of modern progress, we cannot impart them. A subtle sympathy must link the pupil and the teacher for any adequate effect of teaching: that sympathy when it exists draws Indian students the wrong way.

The full effects of this radically vicious system have yet to be experienced. It may be worth while some day to attempt an estimate of those that are the more obvious and proximate, but in the meantime here is our practical result. A taste for the science of engineering rests essentially on the same basis as a love for the purely natural sciences. Foster the latter, secure able and animated teachers, and make the study of nature enter into the curriculum of every school above the very lowest; let this study be made a real one, not a mere affair of books and black boards, but of genuine investigation; and we shall not long have to complain of a paucity of engineering pupils, or of a rush of half-trained intellects to those professions alone whose studies are solely of the closet, and their triumphs mostly those of mere dexterity in disputation.

WE have great pleasure in drawing attention to the Concert advertised by Signor Steffani. It will certainly add to the attractions of a Race week, already unusually gay.

IN a recent issue we stated that H. M.'s troop ship "Euphrates" would proceed to Ceylon about the 4th April to bring up the 59th Regiment to Bombay. Since then it has been determined to despatch the troop ship "Malabar" for this purpose, after she arrives next from Suez on the 13th instant, with the head quarters of the 6th Brigade R. A. on board. The 59th Regiment may consequently be expected at Bombay about the second week in March.

CAPTAIN J. W. I. STOCKWELL, Director General of Gymnasia in India, has arrived at Poona from Simla on a tour of inspection in this Presidency, and was conducted over the establishments at Poona last week by Captain St. John E. Daubeny Assistant Director, Bombay.

SURGEON MAJOR J. Y. SMITH, Examiner Medical Accounts, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 19th instant.

MAJOR HAMILTON ROBERT HATHWAY, having completed twenty-six years' service, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel, as from the 16th July 1868.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES JOHNSON, having completed twelve years' service, is to be Surgeon, as from 16th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR ALEXANDER CARNEGY and Captain Gilbert Nicholetts, having completed twenty years' service, are to be Majors, as from the 27th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

WITH reference to General Order dated 29th July 1868, Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain H. Purcell, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his invalid pay within the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY and HONORARY ENSIGN THOMAS SHORE, of the Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £180 per annum from the 17th inst. He has permission to proceed to England and to receive his stipend there.

REFERRING to General Order No. 360, dated 3rd June 1868, it is notified that, in lieu of the instructions prescribed in paragraph 2nd there (that all the surplus arms in possession of regiments under orders for England should, after survey, be returned into the nearest arsenal) the Secretary of State has ruled that regiments leaving India shall take with them the whole of the arms in their possession.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, concurred in by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Governor General in Council has notified with reference to Government General Order No. 740, dated 19th May 1859, that the time passed by a Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in proceeding from the command of one regiment to that of another, the removal having been ordered on public grounds, is to count in full for promotion to the rank of Colonel, under clause 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859.

WE ("Madras Mail") hear that Colonel A. C. Pears, Post Master General at Madras, is to retire from the service in the beginning of next year under the Uncovenanted Service Annuity Rules. It is also stated that Mr. Stuart, the Post Master at Bombay, is likely to be Colonel Pear's successor. By this arrangement the new comer will receive an addition of 550 rupees to his present salary, which is 1,200 rupees.

A CALCUTTA paper says Lady Mansfield will probably leave the Presidency about the 15th instant for Umballa.

IN connection with the Madras University three hundred and twenty-three candidates have been declared by the examiners to have passed in the late Matriculation Examination, forty-one have been placed in the first, and two hundred and eighty-two in the second class.

THE Government, in recognition partly of the long and meritorious services of the late Mr. John Maskell, Acting Registrar General of Assurances, have, we understand, offered the post of Registrar of the Small Cause Court, a new appointment, to his son, Mr. J. M. Maskell, Barrister-at-law.—*Madras Mail.*

THE "Delhi Gazette" understands that Lieutenant Colonel Bristow, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, is to be appointed to the charge of Kashmir during the summer of this year. And Surgeon H. Bellew, civil surgeon of Peshawur, is to proceed to Sreenuggur in April, and assume medical charge for the coming season.

CONSEQUENT on Colonel Walton's proceeding to Europe on furlough, Captain Macnamara will (says the "Englishman") come down from Nynee Tal to take up the duties of Military Storekeeper. He will be succeeded as Station Staff Officer of Nynee Tal by Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Dutton, late extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Armenian Vartabed, or visiting Bishop, will leave Calcutta, we understand, at the beginning of next week, on his return to Ispahan and Julpha via Bombay. The Bishop has visited the Armenian Churches in India and Burmah, and now returns to render an account of his tour to the Archbishop of Julpha, who is the head of the Eastern Branch of the Armenian Church.—*Englishman, Feb.* 6.

THE attention of the Government of Bengal having been drawn to the want of uniformity prevailing in the manner of carrying out capital sentences in different districts, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that they shall be invariably carried out in the early morning at the sudder station, at a spot fixed on by the magistrate, but never within the jail walls; that the medical officer should attend throughout the execution; and that the body should not be taken down until he declares life to be extinct.

A COMPARISON of the number of Joint Stock Companies registered with the number wound up in Calcutta during 1868, proves (says a Calcutta contemporary) the present unpopularity of the joint-stock principle. Two only were registered; the Bank of Calcutta with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000, and the New Mutual Tea Company, with a capital of Rs. 1,20,000. Nineteen were wound up with a total capital of Rs. 72,72,580; the largest, the Cachar Tea Company, capital Rs. 12,00,000; and the smallest, the Jamalpore Co-operative Society and the Cachar Planter's Hotel Company, with capitals of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000. The number of companies now on the register is seventy-five with a capital of Rs. 4,77,75,000.

IN reference to enquiries made by the Government of India with respect to jail accommodation in the Madras Presidency, Colonel Wilson states that, if the orders now in force, restricting transportation to those whose sentences are for fifteen years and upwards are to continue, the accommodation for convicts in the Madras Presidency will soon be insufficient. He consequently disapproves of limiting transportation to those whose sentences are for life. The number sentenced to transportation for life in the Madras Presidency during the five years ending 1867 were respectively 80, 140, 124, 106, and 123. Government has asked Colonel Wilson to state the cost of "providing jail accommodation for convicts sentenced to transportation for other periods than for life." He has also been asked whether he would recommend the construction of another Central Jail and, if so, where he would place it.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WE ("Delhi Gazette" of the 6th instant) learn from Mhow that the weather has been cloudy the past week, with strong westerly winds, which has caused a good deal of sickness. Major General Adams, C.B., and Staff are expected to return to the station some time next month, meanwhile Colonel Seymour of the Bays commands, and gives all arms a good bustling field day once a week. The 13th Hussars, now in Canada, are now said to be the corps that will relieve the Bays, so as to finish their tour of foreign service in this country. The 13th as Light Dragoons last served in India in the Madras Presidency, when the 15th Hussars relieved them. The Head Quarters and a battery of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery are expected in Mhow towards the end of the month. The Bishop of Calcutta has notified his intention of being in Mhow on the 13th instant, and will then hold a confirmation.

BILL TO PREVENT ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

A BILL "for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton," has been prepared by the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis for the consideration of the local Legislative Council. A copy of it reached us late last night. The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

"It has been found that the present Law does not sufficiently provide for the suppression of frauds in respects to Cotton, and that the admixture of different descriptions of Cotton is practised to such an extent as to act injuriously upon the trade.

"It is also considered expedient to sanction by Legislative enactment the expenditure of a portion of the revenue realized from Cotton Ezport Fees in the improvement of the growth of Cotton, and of machinery applicable to the preparation of Cotton for export, and also to allow the appropriation of a certain portion of this revenue for the same objects beyond the limits of this Presidency."

THE FINANCIAL MINISTER.

THE Budget Statement may possibly be made early in March, but under no probable circumstances is its delivery likely to be delayed beyond the 9th to 12th, about the same time of the month, it will be remembered, that Mr. Massey made his statement last year. This, the first financial exposition by Sir Richard Temple, may safely be anticipated to prove a very full and exhaustive one, and of great interest. Sir Richard Temple is one of the workers, and neither spares himself nor those under him where the public interest are concerned. He will, therefore, be certain to present himself at the Council table on Budget day with every information, administrative and statistical, essential to the elucidation of his position as Financial Minister. It is said that he will leave for England on six months' leave of absence early after Budget day. It has also been said that Mr. John Strachey will act as Financial Minister during the period of Sir Richard Temple's absence. Of Mr. Strachey's great ability, sterling integrity, and earnestness of purpose, no Indian politician or publicist entertains a doubt, and as minister in the Home Department, he has—if we are to credit him with even half share of the recent famine prevention policy of Sir John Lawrence—signally distinguished himself. But we believe it is not at all certain that Mr. Strachey, or any other member of Council, will be charged with the finances during the temporary absence of the Minister. When Mr. Laing went to England for six months in Lord Elgin's time, no one officiated in his place, and during the previous interregnum between the death of Mr. James Wilson and the arrival in India of Mr. Laing, the then Viceroy, the late Lord Canning, took upon himself temporary charge of the finances. It is not at all improbable that a similar arrangement will be followed in the present case, and that practically, during the period of the sojourn this year at Simla, the Viceroy will be his own Financial Minister. And that this enhancement of the weight of his gubernatorial duties will not in any degree prove embarrassing to Lord Mayo, enough is already known of His Lordship's proclivity to exertion and habit of great official industry to set beyond question.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BENGAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

THE watchfulness which has lately been maintained as to the agricultural prospects of the Bengal Divisions, has taught the Lieutenant-Governor (remarks the *Indian Daily News*) that which we believed the Orissa famine had amply demonstrated—the utter inutility of the Board of Revenue as an agency in predicting or providing against season contingencies. The Board relies on the Commissioners of Divisions for all the intelligence it gathers, and its value as a medium of information to the Government, has been destroyed by its refracting characteristics. And besides leading Government astray, the system has given rise to practical inconvenience and delays, and Mr. Grey has, therefore, resolved that the Board shall be relieved of the duty of collating and submitting information as to the state of the crops and the condition of the people, with special reference to the necessity of measures of relief. Agricultural failures will engage the attention of the Board, so far as they concern the revenue, but the Commissioners of Divisions will correspond directly with Government on all points connected with apprehended scarcity in their districts. The Public Works Department will also be brought into direct communication with the head of Government, on the subject of works of relief. The system will develop greater official energy, and anything implying the final displacement of an antiquated piece of the administrative furniture will prove a most acceptable reform.

NAUGHTY.

MR. JAMES FERGUSSON, the eminent writer on Architecture, must, remarks the *Madras Mail*, be a very naughty man. In the proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department, 23rd ultimo, there is a letter from him to Dr. Hunter, the Local Superintendent of the School of Arts—a letter evidently not intended for publication,—in which he writes as follows regarding the obscenities which finds so abundant an illustration on Hindoo temples and cars. Dr. Hunter could not clearly expurgate these from his photographs. But says Mr. Fergusson—"Anent the 'Indecencies.' I quite agree with you it would never do to publish or circulate them extensively, and you are the best and only judge whether you ought to allow your young men to take them; but I confess I would like very much to see them even if I burnt them afterwards. Some very important questions depend for solution upon them; 1st, Are they all Vishnava? So far as I know they are not found in any temples of Siva, but only in those of Vishnu. Is this so? 2nd, How old are they? Are there any anterior to A. D. 1000? and when were they most in vogue? These and many other questions have come before me in the course of my reading, but remain still in nubibus."

WEATHER REPORT.

PAUMBEN, 8th, 12 P.M.—Fine weather, variable wind, thermometer 85, barometer 30·00.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 3-36 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 5th February, via Russia 7th February.

MALLIGAUM, 9th, 11-20 P.M.—Communication with Khull since 11 hours.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 4th and 5th February.

From United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th February.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max		Min.	
From Kurrachee	16	29	1	7
„ Calcutta	29	36	2	21
„ Madras	7	3	4	45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUSHIRE, 8th, 5-40 P.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia" leaving for Bussorah.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 7-55 P. M.—Steamer "Maharatta with Gulf mails arrived from Gwadur at 5 P.M.

GALLE, 9th, 7-5 A.M.—Mail steamer Rangoon from China anchored.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 8TH FEB., NOON.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on Christmas-day.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan has tendered his resignation in consequence of the recent speech made by him against the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Gladstone has, however, refused to accept it. Mr. Trevelyan has accordingly expressed his regret to the Duke of Cambridge.

Latest advices from Athens state that a Greek Ministry has been finally formed under the presidency of Zaimis.

The Marquis of Anglesea is dead.

Mr. Vickers has been declared duly elected for Wallingford.

The Bombay Mail of the 16th ult. was delivered in London to-day.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 7TH FEB.

Republican newspapers here assert that General Grant is opposed to the ratification of the recent convention between England and America.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

GALLE, 9TH FEBRUARY, 8-5 A.M.

THE steamer *Rangoon*, from Hongkong 26th January, Singapore 2nd, and Penang 4th February, has arrived.

She brings the following news from Japan:—A battle was fought on 6th January between 600 Southerners and 900 Northerners, resulting in the total rout of the Southerners, who fled to Hakodate in great confusion. The Saibansho and custom-house were opened to 1st instant.

The boats of H. M.'s gunboat *Cockchafer* when out exercising were stoned and then fired upon by the Chinese—twelve men being wounded. gunboat *Leven* has started, and the sloops *Rinaldo* and *Perseus* are under orders for Swatow. It is delivered (? believed) Vice-Admiral Keppel will proceed thither in person.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 15TH JANUARY.

WHILE Costa's *Eli* has been produced with the most brilliant success in the capital of Wurtemburg, in presence of the Court, being the first work of an English composer thus honoured in Germany, the opera of *Piccolino*, by the Viscountess de Grandoal, has been produced with equal success at the Italian Opera of this city, being the first time that the work of a lady-amateur has been thus honoured in the most fastidious and enlightened musical centre of Paris. Madame de Grandoal made a good deal of noise a few years since with a Mass in Music, which after being twice performed with great *éclat* in her own drawing-room was given with the aid of the first musical talent of Paris in the Church of St. Eustache. She subsequently composed an operetta, which was considered to be very poor, and did much injury to her musical reputation. She has now, by the production of *Piccolino*, effaced the memory of her operatic failure, more than justified the hopes founded by her friends on her splendid Mass, and definitely won for herself a place in the foremost rank of living composers. The performance of *Piccolino* has been the leading event in Parisian dillettantism during the past week. The Parisians, with all their skin-deep gallantry for women, have a profound distrust of all artistic attempts by women, especially in regard to music; and it must be confessed that there has hitherto been little in the more ambitious attempts of feminine talent to remove their prejudice against lady-composers. Many women have composed most charming songs; but the few operas written by women had hitherto proved to be signal failures. Mme. Sophie Gay, the handsome and witty mother of a handsomer and wittier daughter, the regretted Madame de Girardin, succeeded by dint of immense perseverence in getting a work of hers brought out at the Opera Comique; but the affair fell flat. Loisa Puget, whose songs are so deservedly regarded as "classic," having in like manner obtained of the same establishment the production of her opera *Le Mauvais Oeil*, had the vexation of finding that work condemned, and justly, by the public. Mlle. Bertin, daughter of the principal editor and proprietor of the influential Paris journal, the *Débats*, succeeded in inducing the manager of the French Opera to bring out her *Esmeralda*, the plot of which was borrowed from the great work of Victor Hugo. But though that lady was possessed of much musical learning, her opera was too dull to be saved from a *fiasco* even by the great influence of her family connexion, and the interest of the charming creation of the great French romancer.

To Madame de Grandoal belongs the honour of having won the first musical triumph yet achieved here by a lady-musician, for the three short operettas of hers, previously given by three of the minor theatres of this capital, were only pleasing trifles, of but slight importance in a musical point of view. This lady, who labours at her favourite art with as much diligence as though she depended upon it for bread, possesses a profound acquaintance with the mysteries of musical science; and a style so rich, scarce, and powerful that Rossini used to say, "When I hear Madame de Grandoal's music, I am always tempted to call her *Monsieur* de Grandoal!" One of the most learned Professors of the Conservatoire was heard to say, after the performance of *Piccolini*, "Let us forget that it is written by a woman, and confess that it is really very fine!"

Apropos of music, let me recount an excellent joke played off upon certain admirers of Dr. Richard Wagner a few days ago. The brilliant playwright, Victorien Sardou, has a favourite cat, allowed like other pets to have very much her own way, and to go very much where she pleases. Miss Pussy accordingly, following the bent of her caprices, climbed up the other day on to the key board of the dramatist's piano, and began gravely to perambulate the same. A musical friend, who happened to be present, amused himself with noting down the sounds thus produced by the cat's paws; and having adapted the proper chords to the same, and thrown in the necessary *liaisons* for converting the whole into a regular musical sequence, took an early opportunity of playing off the precious *morceau* as the latest production of the author of *Tannhauser*, and in presence of a circle containing several adherents of the new Prophet, who went as usual into ecstacies over it. One of the latter, however, admitted that he found some of its "phrases" rather difficult of comprehension, and added—"If the Doctor's other compositions are only to be thoroughly understood, as we believe, in the future, we must confess that the comprehension of the one to which we have just been listening may probably be reserved for a future even more remote!"

The Villa Rossini, for so many years the favourite residence of Rossini, is a plain, and rather heavy-looking stone building, standing in a little park on the confines of Passy and Anteuil, bounded on one side by the Paris-Anteuil Railway. The visitor passes through a pretty vestibule into a large and handsome drawing-room, hung with portraits of eminent composers, Gretry, Paesello, &c., and over the mantelpiece, a bust of Mozart, which Rossini never passed without a bow, esteeming him as "the greatest of all the Masters." This room, in which stood the grand Erard piano on which Rossini would frequently accompany those who sang at his parties, formerly contained a harp, guitar, violin, flute, and other instruments, but these had been removed of late years. A second drawing-room led out of the principal one; and this again to the *maestro*'s own den—a compound of boudoir, study, and sleeping-room, in which he was wont to pass the greater part of his time reading, writing, and composing. Rossini was passionately fond of flowers; and had bestowed much pains on the cultivation of his favourites. Two laurel-trees, grown from slips, brought from the tombs of Virgil and Tasso by the poet Mery, and planted by him in the grounds of the Villa, were especially dear to Rossini, and wreaths formed of boughs from them were borne upon his coffin to the grave. Madame Rossini is understood to have decided to permit the publication of the Mass and other compositions left by her husband; whose remains, in compliance with the earnest wish of the Italians, are to be transferred to the Great Church of Santa Croce, in Florence, the Westminster Abbey of Italy.

The regular round of winter-vanities is just setting in here. The balls at the Tuileries have led the way; those of the Hotel de Ville and the Ministries are just beginning, and already the fêtes given by private individuals are keeping the lovers of dissipation sufficiently busy. Three parties of a night is the usual allowance of the regular party-goer. A dinner; from the dinner to the opera, the theatre, or a *soirée*; from this to a ball; home to bed some time between three and five o'clock next morning. Young party-goers of the male sex often do more than this, making a short apparition at half a dozen houses, and vastly proud of the reputation of ubiquity thus acquired by them. But ladies usually keep to three, or at most four, engagements of an evening. The Americans and Russians are now quite the gayest of the foreign colonies here; and in splendour of dress and entertainments have thrown the English residents completely into the shade. A magnificent ball has already been given by a wealthy American resident, to which Mr. Burlingame and the rest of the Chinese Embassy lent the lustre of their presence. At a most luxurious dinner just given by another wealthy American, one of the *entrées* consisted of canvas-back ducks, imported specially for the occasion from the States at a cost of £4 apiece. No fewer than twenty-six Americans were "presented" to their Majesties by General Dix at the last reception; and at least as many more obtained invitations for the ball. There are none so keen as our American cousins, not even the Russians, in the work of getting themselves received at the Court of whatever European country they visit; a keenness specially favoured by the peculiar governmental arrangements of the United States; the absence of a Court in their own country doing away with the necessities of having been previously presented at the Court of one's native land, which places presentation at a foreign Court out of reach of so large a proportion of European tourists.

While so many French women are obtaining University degrees, a young American lady—daughter of the well-known New York publisher, Mr. Putnam—is on the eve of obtaining her medical degree here. A son of the Viceroy of Egypt, a brother of the Prince of Servia, and a brother of the Tycoon of Japan, have been sent hither to be educated by French Professors. The second of these princes has been very sensibly placed with a highly respectable couple, who receive an allowance of £1,200 a year, and who take the entire charge of him, providing him with the best course of instruction, and all the comforts of a gentlemanly and liberal home without any attempt at splendour. The persons in charge of the young Japanese prince provided for him a magnificent establishment, furnished and appointed with a lavish splendour, to say the least of if, most unnecessary in the case of a boy of fifteen, sent here merely to study under European masters. Since the downfall of the Tycoon, the young prince has gone back to Japan, and the sale of the contents of his establishment has greatly amused the curiosity of the Parisians. The mountains of costly linen, the magnificent furniture, carpets, curtains, and porcelain, the splendid ornaments, mirrors, and works of art with which the house was filled, have all been sold at high prices; every one being apparently anxious to secure some memento of the presence of the young magnate from so distant a region. The winding-up of the establishment was managed with princely liberality, all the bills being paid most handsomely, and the lease of the house, which had been taken for three years, being sent back to the owner with the amount of the rent and taxes, for the three years, paid in full.

POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 6TH FEBRUARY.

SINCE the promulgation of the gubernatorial resolution of the 9th December 1867, in which was expressed a desire for an improved scheme for the Poona Municipality, it will no doubt afford His Excellency the Governor some delight, during his approaching monsoon sojourn in Poona, to observe that some of the principal neck-break, tortuous, and narrow roads in the city have been widened and repaired; and that drainage and sewage also have not been neglected. If such a judicious course is now continued by the Commissioners, and other public works of utility started, it will convince the rate-payers that whatever money is contributed by them to the municipal corporation, is appropriated for their own good and that of their brethren. The above works, when thoroughly completed, will speak volumes in favour of Mr. C.W. Bell, our late Assistant Collector and Vice-President of the Poona Municipality, who first devoted his attention to them. Unluckily, however, for the residents of the city, this gentleman has left the station at a very critical time, when his fostering care and active vigilance were most required for a thorough organization of the scheme so successfully started. The great drawback to mofussil municipalities appears to be the lack of a daily, disinterested, and philanthrophic European supervision. Deprived of this stimulous, the most cherished scheme falls to the ground, and in the "buz juz" of other official matters is very soon neglected, and becomes a thing of the past. Mr. Bell, however, when in Poona, devoted the whole of his energy from 6 to 9 A.M. at the Municipal Office; and brought to bear an amount of local and well digested experience and information on municipal project, which have had, and continue to have, the most wholesome and happy results. Our worthy Deputy Collector, Mr. Richardson, as Chairman of the Commission, works well and hard, but lacks the aid of coadjutors, and has to contend with "obstructionists." The city roads are now daily watered—and I hope the camp ones will be equally attended to. The new cantonment rules are for the present a dead-letter. In the interests of the public, may I ask the Cantonment Committee to bestir themselves? It is all very gratifying to read an ably drawn up code of rules with any number of sections, clauses, &c.; but they should be made more effective than Peter Pindar's razors, and more tangible than a Barmicide feast. The public weal demands practical men and practical works. The fascination of theory is lost in the nineteenth century. Major Evezard, our popular Cantonment Magistrate, is, I feel quite certain, most anxious to bring the rules in force; but the lugubrious cry he has to raise is—the sinews of war! The Cantonment Fund is a mirage.

The Poona Boat Club have secured a plot of land on the banks of the Moola for a boat-house; and fairly promise to give any amount of sport and amusement at the next "meet." The "Poona Observer" deserves the best thanks of the public for giving the above scheme its able advocacy; and also for the introduction of other popular and social institutions in the Deccan capital.

Among the other public buildings which demand attention is the new Poona Council Hall, which is building on the *debris* of the old one, generally known as the Red Barn. The walls are of cut stone and bricks, and, when completed, will present a pretty façade. The new porch of St. Paul's has just been completed. It is in the pure Gothic style, and is a substantial and graceful addendum to the sacred edifice. The open space in front of it, some one remarked to me the other day, is to be converted into a floral garden.

The steeple of the Sassoon Synagogue is nearly completed; and old Nundram, the contractor, is about fitting its cap, which, I believe, is to consist of zinc plates. The steeple when completed will measure 150 feet from the base. The whole of this temple when viewed from a distance, and especially from the Hill of Parbuttee, has a very grand and imposing effect.

The Bund garden as yet continues to be the favourite promenade. The fountain in the garden was lately set "a-going" as the Yankees say, and made the whole scene, with its beautiful plants and fair visitors, a charming and animating tableau.

The batta allowed to civil prisoners has been raised from two to three annas per diem. The Marwari usurers wince under this judicious change. The number of cases to be disposed of this Sessions are seven; out of these, two are committals for murder. The total number of prisoners who await their trial are twenty-one. Narrian Chimajee, a policeman, has been convicted of receiving a bribe of two rupees from a coonbie, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Inspector Trenn, it is rumoured, is to be sent to Sholapoor; and a person more experienced in police duties selected. I trust backstair influence will not pitchfork its *portégé* on the Poona public, but a really good and impartial "pick" be made. It is impolitic and dangerous to entrust men who have spent the greater part of their lives at the counter and "prandial mahogany" and are now about entering their dotage, with the safety of a large town containing more than 80,000 souls. The people of Poona are sorry at losing Major Henderson, the Superintendent of Police, and well known Turfite. Captain Harpur, as Major Henderson's successor, is well spoken of. In the "Poona poisoning" or "Kassee Tailees" case the police have received, I am informed, rather rough handling from the Judge, for their manipulation of the case, which Mr. Branson has proved to be a tamasha. Ramchundra, Shroff, a resident of Barsee, has been apprehended for counterfeiting five Nizam Shaie rupees. The body of the poor youngster, who was murdered at Tulleygaum some time since, has been discovered. Ornaments, valued at Rs. 250, which were on the person of the unfortunate youth, and led to his murder, have not been traced.

A clock for the "Sassoon Hospital" tower has arrived, and is to be immediately set up and illuminated for the benefit of nocturnal wayfarers.

The weather is getting awfully sultry and dusty, and is making due preparation for the saturnalia of the Hindoos, which commences about the end of the present month. The mornings are pleasant; but after 8 A.M. the sun gets very oppressive. Kuskus tatties and punkhas are in requisition, with the necessary adjuncts of Cutler's No. 1 "pegs" cooled with Lamb's ice.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 3RD FEBRUARY.

H. H. THE JAM left for Nowanuggur at noon yesterday. He moved much in the society of European gentlemen of the station during his stay here, and expressed himself highly delighted with the treatment he received. He appears much attached to Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, of whom he speaks in the highest terms. This is the first time that H. H. moved out of the limits of his State, and he is so taken up with travelling that he intends shortly to take a trip to Bombay with a view to visit H. E. the Governor. H. H. appears an acute and intelligent person, and is exceedingly modest in his bearing. A general parade of the troops in Garrison took place on Monday morning, at which H. H., accompanied by Colonel Anderson, attended, and expressed great satisfaction at the result. The "Jam's Guards" took part in the parade, and acquitted themselves well. Captain Braganza, the commandant of the corps, was complimented by the Brigadier on the high state of efficiency the corps was in. H. H. the Jam presented the troops with Rs. 5,000 as sweetmeat money, and Rs. 250 to his own corps.

A Memon lad of about fifteen years of age, who was in the employ of a Parsee, mysteriously dis[illegible] for his discovery [illegible] is now in the [illegible] both it, that [illegible] Khojas and [illegible] lity to the rumour [illegible] burnt human bones was [illegible] garden in the [illegible] are in custody and the Parsee also. The matter has thus taken a most serious turn, and Messrs. Kristnajee Luxmon and Karsandas Mulji, station and city magistrates, are exerting themselves to the utmost to get a clue both as to the disappearance of the boy and the appearance of human bones in the Khoja's garden. The Mahomedans of this part of the country, both educated and uneducated, firmly believe that the Khojas are bound by their religion to sacrifice a boy or a man of their sect annually, and this belief, connected with the Memon boy's sudden disappearance, wears a most ugly aspect towards the Khojas here.

H. H. Aga Khan and suite were to have left to-day, but have not done so.

The Gondul Chief has not as yet selected a new Kamdar as ordered by Government. He is a helpless old man, and I think it would be kind of the Political Agent, if he were to relieve him of the difficulty.

NEEMUCH, 2ND FEBRUARY.

A SMALL quantity of rain fell the night that I sent you my last letter, making with what had fallen the previous evening a total of twenty-three cents. I hear that the fall has been very general, and that in some places it has been much more considerable. I don't know much about Indian agriculture myself, but I have been told by some natives who do, that the rain has been most beneficial to the wheat and other grain crops, being just what was wanted to cool the ground, but that if more fell it would injure what remains to be cut of the grass, and that heavy rain just now would do very serious damage to the opium, which is cultivated to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood. The effect of the rain in camp has been exceedingly agreeable, as before it fell the dust was almost as bad as in the hot weather, and it has now almost entirely disappeared. The air, too, is much pleasanter, although it is getting very appreciably warmer, and, to all appearance, we are likely to have an early and prolonged hot season.

Such a very musical week as the last has been has seldom been passed in Neemuch, nearly every day being occupied with a rehearsal, and sometimes two, of the amateur Christy Minstrels, getting up their performance and trying an infinite variety of songs before finally deciding on their programme. A very crowded house met last night, and among those present were the Sur-Soubah and Naib-Soubah of Oojein, with the Soubah of Neemuch. What gratification these gentlemen could have gained from witnessing a performance in a language they don't understand, and hearing music they cannot appreciate, it would be hard to say; but I suppose it was to show their civility. The Neemuch Soubah is a great favourite with all of us, being really a most courteous and obliging old gentleman. Of the others we know but little, and, on the whole, do not wish to know more. The only piece acted was Bombastes Furioso, in which the king was represented by Lieutenant Simpson, and Bombastes by Captain Battye. The acting of the latter was very good; and, indeed, but that the former, for some reason best known to himself and those behind the scenes, burst into a fit of hardly suppressed laughter and had to leave the stage with one of his songs unsung, I should say that he also was exceptionally good. The minor part of Fushos was ably represented by Lieutenant Skinner, and that of the fair Distaffina by Doctor Moore. The latter part, however, I think, ought to be played by a lady without large whiskers, unless the owner can conceal, or will consent to sacrifice them. The "get up" of the actors was excellent, especially that of Captain Battye as Bombastes, whose cocked hat, rather larger than himself, caused much amusement, and peals of laughter from the younger portion of the audience. The piece was much applauded by those in the boxes, but the gallery did not appreciate it so much as was expected. This was probably due in some part to the fact to which I have alluded in a previous letter, of the love of a soldier-audience for thrilling melodramas, long-set speeches, and much heroic posturing; but also must be ascribed, in a great measure, to what was said on the stage being often nearly inaudible beyond the foot lights, those in front even having sometimes great difficulty in catching it. After the curtain fell, it rose again for two or three songs by one of the Royals, McAlister by name, and certainly no one had any difficulty in hearing *him*, as he is an old hand on the stage—literally an old stager—and besides being a good singer, has a tremendously powerful voice, that would fill any theatre. The evening ended with the performance of the "Christy Minstrels," led by Captain Battye, who began by leading in a very nice looking young lady of colour, Miss Dinah, who was afterwards discovered to be Lieut. Buller, R. A. The songs, especially the choruses, were very nicely gone through, each chorus being sung, once loud and once softly, which had a very pleasing effect. Among so many that were applauded, it would be hard to say which met with the best reception from the audience, but certainly the "hen chorus," when the entire troupe stood up to crow, caused the most laughter. Between the songs were the usual jokes, which were all local, and would have taken immensely if they had been more distinctly heard, but most of them, I fear, were lost to those in the back seats. The dresses were of the usual stage-nigger types, varying, however, from the gentlemanly member of the opera troupe to the rowdy-looking nigger at a Greenwich fair theatre. It was perfectly impossible to recognise even our best known friends in their black "facings" and enormous collars till one heard their voices, and even now I have some doubts as to who was who. On the whole, although the performance was not so great a success as it might have been if there had been more time for preparation, still, considering the limited time in which it was improvised, and its being a first appearance, it went off very well indeed, and we all hope soon to have another. After the theatre we adjourned to a supper and dance given by the bachelors of the station in the mess-room of the 2nd L. C. I am sorry to say that no result whatever has been caused by my remarks on the previous dance. The ladies wore still longer trains than before, and the young "braves" still strutted in their spurs to the discomfort of themselves and the apprehension of others.

We have had the return cricket match of Officers *versus* Soldiers, ending this time in the victory of the former. Though it was called by this name, it was more properly a scratch match, for three of the men were fielding on the side of the officers, and two of them batting. The match was decided by the first innings, it being dusk before the second could have been finished. The best score was made by Mr. Kennedy, of the Royals, who made forty-one runs, including one tremendous hit for six, but which would have been for eight if he had been able to run as he did at the commencement of the game. We are now regularly going in for cricket, and instead of only having a match sometimes on Thursdays, we have them once or twice every week on other days.

3RD FEBRUARY.

THE camp is getting very empty, several officers going off on leave and others on duty. Captain Nimmo, 28th N. I., has returned from England, and Colonel Aitken, R. A., Inspector General of Ordnance, and Lieut. Riddell, R. A., have arrived here on duty from Bombay and Nusseerabad respectively. Dr. Moore of the Royals is under orders for Poona, but the officer who is to relieve him, I believe, cannot come up now on account of there being cholera between Khundwa and Mhow. Captain Battye has

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left us for Khairwara. I hear that General Adams leaves Nusseerabad on his return journey to Mhow to-day. It is also said that Colonel Keatinge is on his way to visit Neemuch, which accounts for the presence of the Sur-Soubah of Oojein here.

UMBALLA, 28TH JANUARY.

THE most important intelligence I have to impart is, that we have at last been blessed with an abundant fall of rain. On the 24th we had a few drops, but scarcely enough to lay the dust, and the sky after lowering for a couple of days became most distressingly clear. At length, however, about 11 P.M. on the 25th, the rain began again and has continued with little intermission ever since. Whilst I am writing these lines, viz., 4-30 P.M., it has stopped indeed, but there is every chance of its recommencing before another hour has elapsed. The ground even now is thoroughly soaked, and I have no doubt that the grass will now grow and the prices of grain fall very materially. I hear also that there has been abundant rain at Jullundur. In the Hansi and Hissar districts the want of water has been so terrible, that I am informed 40,000 cattle have died of thirst, and probably from hunger also, while even wild animals, such as deer, &c., may be seen lying about expiring from thirst.

I omitted in my last letter to tell you that about ten days ago a house in the Native Infantry Lines, inhabited by Colonel Gott, doing general duty here, who is also the proprietor, was burnt down. The flames burst forth about 8 P.M., and though fire-engines and the soldiers of the Garrison were quickly on the spot, it was impossible from the want of water and the combustible nature of the building to do more than save the portico and the greater part of the furniture. The fire was the act of an incendiary, a discharged kitmutgar, who shortly afterwards confessed his crime and was taken into custody. It is a miracle that more fires do not take place, and it would be a greater miracle still if a building once ignited was ever saved. In the first place the fire engines are about as useful as doctors' syringes, and in the second place there is seldom a sufficient supply of water. The only chance lies in at once cutting through the thatch.

We have had no other case of small-pox in the Buffs than the one I mentioned in my last. The sufferer was a recruit who had only joined a few days from Chinsurah. He and all the men in the same tent were at once placed in quarantine, and to all appearances with the best results. There have been, however, a few cases among the native troops quartered here, as well as in the Sudder Bazaar and the officers' lines of the 21st Hussars. At Jullundur there are a few cases of small-pox in the city and Sudder Bazaar, but the troops have hitherto escaped unscathed. At Delhi the sickness in the 17th N. I. seems to be very great, not less than 7·23 per cent. of average daily sick, and there have been three deaths. It is said that the duty is very hard and that the ventilation of the sepoys' huts is bad. Good water is also procured with difficulty. Thus the sickness is in great measure accounted for.

Colonel Septimus Becher, brother of our General, proceeds to-morrow to Jhelum, where, as senior officer, he will command the station.

No 2 Battery 24th Brigade, under the command of Captain Jackson, will arrive here about the 3rd February from Mooltan, and will proceed by special train to Agra on the 4th or 5th. The 77th Regiment from Peshawur will arrive here about the 3rd or 4th, and will proceed by railway in wings to Agra. The trains will convey the 41st from Agra to Umballa. The regiment will then march from here to Subathoo, where it is to be stationed. The 5-22 R. A. marched in here from Morar under the command of Lieut. Davies on the 20th inst., and continued their march to Meean Meer on the 22nd. On the 22nd a large draft of the 21st Hussars, under Captain Farquharson, arrived here by train from Umballa, and on the 23rd a large draft for the Royal Artillery stationed here also arrived by train.

Dr. Clifton, R. H. A., left this morning for Jubbulpore to take medical charge of a party of invalids and time-expired men from the Saugor district. The party embarks on the 15th February.

The 29th N. I. marched in here from down country on the 27th, and will march as soon as the weather permits for Jhelum. The 12th N. I. started from Jubbulpore by wings yesterday and to-day for Umballa. They will continue their journey to Sealkote by route marching.

It appears that there will be but slight accommodation for the A-22 R. A., the new mountain battery, commanded by Captain Manderson, which is to proceed to Jutogh, near Simla, about the 1st April. Four bungalows and an old hospital represent the accommodation, and there is no shelter for guns or mules. 30,000 rupees have been, however, ordered by Government to be expended on buildings for a battery during the next financial year.

An almost equally unpleasant sojourn will the 55th Regiment have at the new hill station of Chukrata. No villages near, supplies obliged to be brought up even for the workmen, and no water at present nearer than one and a half miles. The 55th are to be temporarily accommodated, before the commencement of the rains, in huts made of stone with plank and sheet iron roofing. Four companies of Sappers are at present encamped there, and are employed in making roads up from the foot of the hills.

The Napaulese envoy, lately deputed to Calcutta, and by name General Sheer Shumshere-Koonwur Bahadur, is about to make a tour in the North-West Provinces, and Government have ordered that he is to be received with a salute of fifteen guns and shown every attention.

On the 21st somewhere between Cawnpore and Toondla a carriage took fire, and the one Englishman it contained was a good deal burnt before the fire was discovered. After all, the discovery originated in a mere chance. The sole occupant of the burning carriage flourished his coat out of the window as a signal of distress. Luckily the guard in rear of the train happened to be looking out on the same side, saw the coat waving about, and put on the brakes. The engine-driver on this looked back to see what was the matter, discovered the cause, and stopped the train. Surely this is most scandalous, and demands the prompt interference of Government, who ought at once to insist on a communication between each carriage and the guard to be at once established. I daresay, however, to borrow from Sidney Smith, that till a Lieutenant Governor or Member of Council has been roasted no action will be taken in the matter. It is, therefore, to be hoped that one of these officials may be a speedy victim.

The United Dak Company which has for some time unanimously extracted large sums from the public, while giving very indifferent returns to said public for the money, is likely to be broken up in about a couple of months. In the meantime Government has established a horse van dak from Umballa to the Beas. Each van holds four persons, and the charge per mile, whether occupied by one person or four, is eight annas a mile. One van starts in the morning and one in the evening daily. It is intended, I believe, to establish shortly a horse van dak between this place and Kalka at the same rates. This decided step of Government will, I fancy, bring the dak proprietors to their bearings.

On the 5th February the station give a farewell ball to General Becher, who, however, does not leave for England till the 10th March. His successor is not yet named.

On the 26th, Miss Ernestine Younghusband, daughter of the late General Younghusband, was married to —— Parker, Esq., B. C. S., and Assistant Commissioner of Lahore.

On the 8th, Miss Macleod, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, Commanding the 21st Hussars, is to be married to Captain Gardyne, 106th Light Infantry.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

THE *Englishman's* Hyderabad correspondent complains of the frequent changes in the Berar Commission. A new set of changes is spoken of. The Deputy Commissioner of Akolah proceeds on furlough, and will be succeeded, it is said, by the Deputy Commissioner of Booldana. Captain Menzies, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Omrawuttee, is likely to succeed to the Deputy Commissionership of Booldana. Changes in the Police Department are also ramoured. Mr. Christian is spoken of as likely to receive a civil appointment in the Mysore Commission, in which case Mr. Bowen would go to Akolah, and Mr. Moffat to Booldana. Grain has not yet reached famine prices. Wheat is selling in Berar at 10 seers the rupee. In many parts of the Nizam's dominions the want of water is felt very severely. The cartmen proceeding with cotton to Bombay feel this scarcity of water acutely. At one village two annas are said to have been paid for a drink for a pair of bullocks. It would be a real service to the country if the rich Hindoo and Parsee cotton merchants spent some of their wealth in supplying the roads with wells. It is useless to expect anything at the hands of the Nizam's Government. If it be done at all, it must be done by those who are chiefly interested in keeping the roads open. Every one is wondering how the British Government have allowed the Durbar to forestal them in rewarding the services of Meer Akbar Ali, the native assistant to Lord Napier of Magdala. The Nizam has conferred on him the title of Bahadoor, and gave him a jagheer to support it.

CHANGES IN THE DELTA OF THE INDUS.

AN important correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the Press in the "Editors' Box" of the Commissioner's office at Kurrachee. From this correspondence it appears that the River Indus is gradually changing its channel from the Delta to the sea, or rather diverting its outpour from one channel to the other. The principal mouths of the river are known by the names of the Hujamree or Oochta, which flows past Khetty ; and the other by that of the Keddeewaree or Suttah. The latter has recently been gradually silting up, so much so in fact, that in one portion there are only about three feet of water in it, so that the natives can wade across from one bank to the other ; whilst the Hujamree mouth is gradually extending in breadth and depth, and may now actually be regarded as the main channel of the river.

HOW JACK BECOMES A LOAFER.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the subject, encloses a bill made out against a sailor by the host of one of the respectable hotels in Flag Street, Calcutta, as follows, names being suppressed :—

Received from the —— Hotel.

	Rs.	as.
One bottle brandy	2	0
Six glasses brandy	1	8
Cash received	0	4
Six glasses brandy	1	8
Carriage and dinghy hire	1	8
Two glasses brandy	0	8
Four glasses brandy	1	0
Five glasses brandy	1	4
Two days' board	2	0
	11	8
	1	4
	10	4

Calcutta, —— 1869.

On this our correspondent writes—"Here's how a sailor man is made into a loafer. He leaves his ship in Rangoon, is paid off a balance there, after deducting a month's wages, by the captain of his ship for being allowed to leave, finds his way here in a steamer, and lands on a Sunday evening, with a draft for Rs. 20 in his possession, is pounced upon by a crimp, one of a gang infesting every landing-place along the river-side, and conducted to a punch-house or sailors' lodging in Flag Street ; stops there a night, is started off to the Government Shipping Office to get his draft cashed ; happens by chance to fall into the hands of a well disposed person who rescues him from the clutches of the knaves, by whom he is surrounded.

"You will note admitted overcharges 1-4. Had he have got the draft cashed and returned with the Flag Street fraternity, he would have been made drunk, and every pice would have been similarly expended by morning, and he would have been turned into the streets with advice and instructions in the mystic art of loafing. If successful, food and shelter supplied ; otherwise an introduction, with a pair of black eyes, to a Magistrate, and then an imprisonment ; finally, thoroughly well seasoned, a professional on the public thoroughfares. This is a slightly coloured picture painful enough in its features, yet very much milder than the commonalty of instances. How, then, would you think of some which could be related of an intensely beggaring description ? Yet all this infamy with such a police. There is no more thorough victim in existence than poor Jack."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RUINS OF BEEJAPOOR.

THE remains of this ancient Mohamedan city, not only speaks to one of the glory and splendour of a dynasty that flourished and perished here three or four centuries ago, but awakens recollections of monuments of far more ancient kingdoms and civilizations visited and admired in years gone by, in Europe, Asia and Africa ; Memphis, Thebes, Baalbek, Jerusalem, Syracuse, Pompeii, Rome, &c. One is astonished, after travelling for sixty miles through a region where trees are few and men still fewer, where the abodes of men are wretched villages of clay houses, and even these few and far between, to come upon this skeleton of a city where an area of five or six square miles are covered with remains of magnificent edifices, and where imposing domes and graceful minarets meet the eye in whatever direction you turn. When we call to mind the unhappy attempts at bridge-making in connection with our Indian railways, we are the more ready to marvel at some of these felicities of architecture. In what is called the Bungy's Mahal (built by an enriched bungy or sweeper) we puzzled ourselves in vain to ascertain how some fifty or more beautifully wrought and massive stones could hang horizontally over the head without any visible support. A day before reaching this, at a village called Hortee, we saw in an old Hindoo temple, stones suspended horizontally over the head and bound together by an adaptation of a principle of the arch, the central stone being broader at the top, or else inserted into the contiguous ones by a kind of articulation. Something like this is probably the secret of the Mahal above mentioned. The architects of Beejapoor seem to have vied with each other, who could fly furthest in stone. Some of these structures remind us somewhat of the tombs of the Caliphs near Cairo. Nothing can exceed the beauty of much of the stone tracery here, arabesques in open work, of an endless variety of pattern. The Jumma Musjid is a magnificent affair and in remarkably good preservation. The grandest edifices are the mausoleums. Our friends the Ritualists and some who are not Ritualists would have us imitate these Mahomedans in the construction of costly and beautiful religious edifices ; but the feeling that inspired these structures was not, strictly speaking, a religious one. The grandest of all of them is the Golgoormurt, whose dome about equals in diameter that of St. Peter ; but it is not, however, a place of worship, but of sepulture ; the sovereign who built it wished to live in the recollection of men, and therefore erected for his mausoleum a place that would stand for centuries and command the admiration of men of distant generations.

We are, architecturally, if inferior, more conscientious than these men of old. They had no hesitation in using the revenues of the state, wrung from their subjects or from their enemies, in constructing these magnificent edifices. It was little to them that the mass of the people profited nothing by these costly structures. The Bhore Ghaut Incline is our response to the taunt which these domes and minarets seem to be addressing to us. A still grander response is that which is made by our Bible and kindred Societies.

There seems to be a population of a few thousands (five or six) within and without the walls of this place. They are chiefly Mussulmans ; the Hindoos, as in most of the places south of Sholapoor, in this direction, to a considerable extent speak Canarese ; there are however Marathi speakers among them. There are Government schools here, Anglo-Marathi and Canarese. We doubt if the Canarese of this region have ever had the Gospel preached to them. The brethren of the German Mission at Guledegudda will perhaps be extending their itineracies here one of these days.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A GOOD WORD FOR NAPOLEON III.

THE work which we have already mentioned, 'Who will be the Antichrist ?' and which endeavours to show that Louis Napoleon is to be he, maintains (writes the *Bombay Guardian*) that the number 666, said in Revelation to be the number of the beast, points in some thirty-three ways to the present Emperor of the French. We fail to find that it points to him at all. As we have before remarked, the characteristic of the beast which is expressed by the number must be in harmony with the other features of which prophecy makes mention. And it must be a distinguishing characteristic of the system or person treated of ; something by which he or it may be manifestly distinguished from others. Such a word as the Greek *apostates*, apostate, the letters of which make 666, and which has been advocated by many, is not at all of the nature of a solution ; it does not point to anybody or anything in particular ; thousands have been so described by their enemies ; it does not help to verify any given explanation. The Roman letters used to designate numbers are very few, and no word consisting exclusively of such can be designated. The Greek Alphabet is used for numeration, and all the numbers specified in the Apocalypse are designated by letters ; and there can be no question that the 666 is to be sought in a Greek name. The book above mentioned says that Louis Napoleon in Greek letters contains the given number ; but the writer has to do violence to the name to make it correspond. Napoleon in Greek would be written with an *omego* and not an *omicron*, which adds 730 to its value. We are quite sure that no straining will be necessary to obtain the number when the true name is found.

We should be sorry to have Christians pin their faith in unfulfilled prophecy to the representation of Louis Napoleon as the personal Antichrist. He is certainly not proceeding to take up the position which they assign to him. We have to go back a long way in the history of France, to find a period when so much religious liberty was enjoyed there, as is now and has been for twenty years. It is only the year before last that the great Exhibition was held in Paris ; and thousands of persons from all parts of the world enjoyed an opportunity they never had before, of hearing the Gospel preached in their own tongues, of obtaining the Scriptures and evangelical books in their own vernacular. Napoleon III. is now in his 60th year ; he has not evinced the slightest desire to obtain for himself religious homage, or to destroy the Roman Catholic faith ; his great concern is apparently to preserve for his son the empire which he has now. Still less is the tendency of modern thought in the direction required by those who hold the doctrine of an antichrist to come ; but rather in the direction of a denial of the supernatural, and the divinizing of humanity as a whole.

BOMBAY.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We are glad to learn that this Club is to repeat its last Saturday's performances (which included "The Merchant of Venice") in the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday next.

VEHAR LAKE.—At the close of last week the height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake was 51 feet 9 inches ; on the corresponding date last year it was 53 feet 1 inch.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.—The following passengers proceeded to Suez yesterday per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gunga*, Captain Harold Child :—Rev. Charles and Mrs. Clark, 4 children, and 2 servants ; Mr. and Mrs. Plebst and 3 children ; Mr. E. Simpson ; Mr. and Mrs. Byme, 4 children and servant ; Major Henderson ; Mr. Hankin ; Captain and Mrs. Miller ; Mr. Norton ; Mr. Carpenter ; and 20 native passengers.

HISTORY OF PERSIA.—This is the title of a Guzerathi work by Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee, which has been issued at the Union Press. The author, who was educated in the Elphinstone Institution, was till lately a partner in the London firm with which Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was connected, and now he is principal partner in the firms of Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co., Bombay, and Jamsetjee Pallonjee Brothers and Co., London. It is creditable to him that in the intervals of business he has been able to prepare a work like the present, which must have demanded great diligence and research. The book is well got up and contains numerous plates. We can only give our readers an idea of the scope of the work. The first two chapters contain the history of the Aryan Migration, showing the causes of their separation and the era when the migration may have taken place. The third chapter gives the life of Zoroaster and an explanation of some of his writings. His life is given because it forms a grand epoch in the history of the Aryan race, as his monotheistic doctrine was the principal cause of the final separation of the Indian and the Iranic Aryans. After this the author gives the history of the Ancient Parsees from the time of the first Median empire to the destruction of Persipolis by Alexander the Great. Then follow chapters on the Parthean and the Sassanian periods, with a short account of the language used formerly in the Court of Persia. Along with the work the author has given a translation of the first seven chapters of Malcolm's Ancient Persia, with explanatory notes thereon.

ACCIDENT—A man named Mathura Mallay was run over by a hack buggy in Shaik Abdoola Street on Sunday last and was severely hurt. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday night in a compound at the back of the Mazagon Castle, by which two houses, belonging to Mahomed Wulloobhoy, were destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ROBBERY IN A COFFEE HOUSE.—On Friday last Mr. James Driscoll, proprietor of the "London Coffee House," gave information to the police of the theft of about Rs. 1,100 from a box on the previous night. On Sunday last three Europeans were arrested on suspicion at Poona, and they were brought to Bombay yesterday. On their persons being searched, a number of notes were found on one of them, which the complainant identified from the numbers on the notes as his.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday last at Bengalpoora concerning the death of Balmitra Luxman, a shoe-maker. It appears that early on Monday morning deceased went to the bazaar to buy ghee and returned in about half an hour. Shortly afterwards his wife went out to purchase salt, and on her return she was informed by her son that the deceased had cut his throat. She found his throat bleeding profusely. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide whilst under the influence of liquor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

First day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday, Feb. 10th, 1869.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

A service will be held in the Cathedral at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 5-30 P.M., when a lecture will be delivered by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay. The Wednesday evening lecture will be continued during Lent.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Special Service with Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 73 (Once more the solemn season calls) and 80 (O Lord, turn not Thy face away.)

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

FROM a statement placed at the disposal of the press yesterday, we see that sixteen persons were killed in the late railway accident at the Bhore Ghaut reversing station on the 26th ult., and their names are as follows : Oodaykhan Doonajee, Marwaree ; Balla bin Ladoo, Maratha ; Shewram bin Balsett, goldsmith ; Vitto Narrayensett, goldsmith ; Soobhana bin Vittoo, shoe-maker ; Rozaya Mascaranhas, Portuguese ; Sidling Apa, Lingayet Wanee ; Munbookhan, Mahomedan ; Sooray Bhat Gopy, Brahmin ; Shaik Imam, Store's Lascar ; Luxmon Powar, Store's Lascar ; Gunga, woman, and Luckoo, wife and child of the last-named deceased ; Bhimeea, wife of Shaik Ibram Lascar ; Bomanjee Pallonjee Maistree ; and Ruttonjee Nanabhoy.

It appears from another statement that fifteen persons of the Store Lascars Royal Artillery were injured ; of these 9 were men., 2 women, and 4 children. Besides the above number, 9 persons were received into the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, on account of injuries. Of these one died, and the others were still on the date of the statement (the 26th) in the hospital, some of them in a precarious state.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Essub Ahmed was charged with committing an assault against the person of Suckoo, woman, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, in default of payment of the fine to suffer a week's imprisonment.

THEFT.—Chand Cassim was charged with stealing two copper utensils belonging to Canilal Jeeva. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Rama Kessoo was charged with driving his hack buggy in a rash and furious manner, and was sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in the *Home News* a notification by the Under Secretary of State for India regarding a new description of Competitionwalla for the Indian Forest Departments, and I have no doubt that Mr. Merivale's well-known Teutonic tendencies have had something to do with the acceptance of a very unpromising scheme.

I would draw Mr. Merivale's attention to the very pertinent remarks of Dr. Hartig, one of the first forest authorities in Germany, as given in the 1st vol. of his Lehrbuch für Förster, p. 152, 10th edition. For the benefit of Indian readers, I attach a translation of the same to this letter, and I think the observations of this learned author go to prove that German Forestry "sticks to the clod," and that it will be found a very unsuitable article for importation into India. In the course of time, probably, the Under Secretary of State will confess to himself, *Ich habe mich verleiten lassen.*—Yours, &c.,

COSMOPOLITAN.

[*Translation from Dr. Hartig's Lehrbuch.*]

Vegetable physiology is the groundwork of all rational forestry ; as such it is of the greatest importance to the forest officer. The timber tree is the central point, round which all the work of the forester revolves. An acquaintance with the phenomena of propagation, germination, nourishment, growth and reproduction of plants, a knowledge of the conditions of growth and increase, is, or ought to be, the foundation of all the forester's operations relative to production. It is true that many years' experience of the results of past management has given birth to a system in which we have learnt to distinguish what is right from what is wrong, without any particular acquaintance with the life of plants. But beside the good, a better practice unknown to us may stand, and this latter we shall all the sooner reach if we associate with our practice a groundwork and a test arising from a scientific knowledge of plant life. If this is not done, *approved practice sticks to the clod,* (in other words) *the practice will not suit any other place. What is true and right in Germany may be false and improper in other places. The right practice on foreign soil can be understood only by a knowledge of all the conditions essential to the growth and progress of plants,*—i.e., by a study of vegetable physiology.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Admitting that the late disastrous accident was attributable to the falling of dew, and the consequent slippery state of the rails, is it not proper for the Railway Company to change the night train into a 2 P.M. train until better security for the night train is ensured ? It is very surprising to find that, from the date of the accident, the Company has still been running night trains—not without much risk and liability. In whatever light the late accident may be viewed, it must be thought desirable that an immediate change of the night train should be effected. For in cases where an accident, fraught with loss of many lives, is threatening every night, any delay on account of officialism may prove of the utmost evil consequences.

A NATIVE.

Poona, 8th Feb.

SPORTING.

GENTLEMEN who have subscribed to the Bombay Races for 1869, and those intending to subscribe, are requested to have the goodness to send their subscriptions either to undersigned or pay them into the Oriental Bank Corporation to the credit of the Western India Turf Club.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary.

8th February 1869.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

His Excellency the Governor and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen again graced the verandah of the Byculla Club to-day, and the grand stand was well filled. A cold wind blew from the north during the afternoon, and the dust raised by it was somewhat disagreeable.

FIRST RACE.—"THE COLTS' PLATE"—Rupees 400 from the Fund. For all Arab colts and fillies 4 years old and under. 1 mile. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st September 15 G. M., and 1st January 30 G. M. Weight for age. Winner once 4 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs. To close on 1st January, with a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for all horses declared to start.

		st.	lbs.		
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h. Nadirsha	8	2	Mr. Rissac	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. c. Nicholas	7	12	W. Brewtey	2
Do.	g. a. c. Bahman	7	12	Syed	3
Mr. Field's	g. a. c. Eclipse	8	2	Hackney	4

Betting :—6 to 4 Nadirsha, 2 to 1 Nicholas. At the start, Bahman rather hung back, and all four cantered gently for several yards. After an easy race to the curve, the favourite, Nadirsha appeared first, and Nicholas second, the other two doing their best. On coming into the straight, the jockey of Nicholas made an effort, but though Nadirsha was well held in by Mr. Rissac and Nicholas was hardly worked, the favourite won easily by a length, Bahman being 6 or 8 lengths behind. Eclipse gave up the game some distance from the post. Time—1m. 54s.

SECOND RACE.—"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—Rupees 300 from the Fund. R.C. and a distance. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. Entrance to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations to be made with the other nominations of the day.

		st.	lbs.		
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Syed Ahmed	8	7	W. Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	g. a. g. Dutchman	8	0	Emaum	2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	g. a. g. Nadur	8	12	J. Brewtey	3
Mr. Williams'	b. a. g. Lottery	8	9	Feroze	4

Betting :—3 to 1 Syed Ahmed, 4 to 1 Dutchman, 5 to 1 Nadur, 6 to 1 Lottery. This was a fine race. When the flag fell all the horses started well ; Dutchman at once took the lead, with Nadur close up. As the horses passed the stewards' stand this order was maintained, Syed Ahmed being third, and an equal distance of about two lengths between each horse. At the first curve the distance between the horses was widened, but they still kept up their relative positions. On passing the stacks, Lottery had made a spurt and was taking the running, but he soon lost ground considerably, and disappointed his admirers by coming in last. There was an exciting race home, jockeys Emaum and J. Brewtey struggling hard, and Syed Ahmed's jockey chaffing them by keeping the running easily hands down. The winning horse reached the post, winning by a length and a half, the time being 3m. 9s.

THIRD RACE.—"HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE."—Rupees 1,200 for all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate" or "Derby" 5 lbs. extra. Winner of both 7 lbs. 2 miles. Entrance 20 G. M. To close and name on the 1st May 1868. Three horses from different stables to start, or the purse will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Field's	b. a. h. Secunder	8	10	Hackney	1
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h. Nadirsha	7	12	Mr. Rissac	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	c. a. h. Sunjer	8	12	Syed	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h. Shaheen	8	5	W. Brewtey	4
Mr. Abdool Rahman's	g. a. c. Union Jack	7	4	J. Brewtey	5

Nadirsha took the first place when the flag fell, and all the horses went well off. In coming into the straight, Shaheen was leading, the others being well up, and all keeping in a cluster till the second round commenced, when Secunder easily took the running from Nadirsha, and the other horses spread a little. Secunder maintained his position, and came in prettily without the slightest effort, with Nadirsha two lengths behind. Sunjer and Shaheen struggled hard for the third place, and the former only obtained it by half a length. Union Jack fell hopelessly behind on making the straight, and came in at a trot. Nadirsha is a fine horse, and was finely ridden by Mr. Rissac, and showed well in this race though half an hour had not elapsed since the first race, in which he was the winner. Time—4m. 1s.

FOURTH RACE.—"THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP."—Rupees 200 from the Fund, and Rs. 300 of private subscriptions. 2 miles. 10 G. M. Entrance 2 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. Three horses from different stables to start, or no race.

		st.	lbs.		
The Pilgrim's	b. aus. h. Melbourne	11	9	Tingey	1
Mr. Field's	b. a. h. Sunbeam	8	5	Hackney	2
Major Crosbie's	b. hun. h. Hungarian	10	2		3
H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h. Khusro	8	3	W. Brewtey	4
Ally Asker's	g. a. h. Grandmaster	7	12		5

Betting :—Even on Melbourne, 2 to 1 Hungarian, 5 to 1 Sunbeam, 8 to 1 Khusro. The two grey horses led off, Grandmaster first and Melbourne second. The three bays kept well together all the way. The horses changed position somewhat before commencing the second round, and on coming into the straight, the Australian horse led, followed by Sunbeam. Sunbeam tried all he could to make up to the Australian, but the latter kept the running though held hard, and came in an easy winner loudly cheered by the speculator. The favourite Melbourne is a magnificent horse, and it was evident that he had the running all to himself, though weighted 3 st. 4 lbs. heavier than his rival. The Hungarian took the third place, being about eight lengths behind Sunbeam. Time—3m. 45s.

FIFTH RACE.—"A SELLING RACE."—For all horses. Rupees 200 from the Fund. One mile. Gentlemen riders. Entrance 3 G. M. The second horse to save his stakes.

			st.	lbs.
If to be sold for Rs. 400	to carry		9	7
" "	500	"	9	12
" "	600	"	10	0
" "	700	"	10	7
" "	800	"	11	0
" "	900	"	11	7
" "	1,000	"	12	0

The usual penalties for Colonials and English horses. To close and name the day before the race.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Burt's	b. a. g. Albourne	11	11	Mr. H.	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. g. Speculation	10	11	Mr. R.	2
Mr. Humfrey's	b. a. g. Benedict	10	4	Capt. Stack	3

Captain Stack got the lead on starting and kept it for some time, the two bays running neck and neck ; but about the half distance Benedict fell behind sadly and gave up the game. Albourne and Speculation made a beautiful race home, and many held that it was a dead heat. The judge's fiat however was that the former won by a nose.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 12th January 1869, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, C.S., President, in the chair.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., G.G.M.C., one of the Vice-Presidents.

MEMBERS—Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik ; K. R. Cama, Esq. ; G. W. Terry, Esq. ; W. M. Wood, Esq. ; James Burgess, Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S. ; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., F.R.G.S. ; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq. ; R. Hamilton, Esq. ; Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq. ; N. Fernandes, Esq. ; A.C. Gumpert, Esq. ; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A. ; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq. ; Bhagwandas Purshotumdas, Esq. ; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; Harichund Chintamon, Esq. ; Byramjee Nowrojee, Esq., G.G. M.C. ; and James Taylor, Esq., Honoray Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED—Lieut. W. Osborn, R.E. ; A. E. Ashley, Esq. ; Rustomjee Cowasjee Bhadoorjee, Esq., G.G.M.C. ; J. F. Fleet, Esq., C.S. ; Richard White, Esq., C.S. ; The Rev. J. F. Griffith ; F. L. Latham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ; L. P. D. Rozario, Esq., L.M. ; and Lieut.-Col. J. F. Lester.

LETTERS READ—Memo. No. 4328 of 1868 from Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Secretary to the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, dated the 7th ultimo, forwarding duplicate copy of a work for presentation to the Society. No. 517 of 1868 from Lieut. H. Morland, Secretary to the Harbour and Pilotage Board, dated the 30th November last, forwarding a photograph of the Bombay harbour for ditto ; from B. Powell, Esq., dated 28th ultimo, forwarding a book for ditto ; from Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq., Bombay Agent, East India Association, dated the 28th November last, forwarding a pamphlet and a copy of the address presented by the Association to Lord Mayo for ditto ; from Yajneshwar Chimanajee Shastree, Esq., dated 11th ultimo, forwarding a work in Sanskrit for ditto. No. 1160 of 1868 from the Collector of Kulladghee, dated 23rd ultimo, intimating to the Society his having directed the Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Kulladghee to forward the 73 coins alluded to in the Government Resolution No. 2345 of the 7th ultimo. Circular memo. No. 29 E. 52 M. of 1869 from Captain W. A. Baker, R.E., Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated the 12th instant, forwarding Tide Tables for presentation to the Society. No. 685 of 1868-69 from the Deputy Collector Kulladghee, dated 29th ultimo, intimating to the Society his having forwarded the coins alluded to in the Government Resolution No. 2345 of the 9th ultimo ; Resolution No. 2345 from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 9th ultimo, informing the Society that the Collector of Kulladghee has been requested to send the 73 old Arcot and Foolchery Sicca coins found under ground at Kulladghee to the Society for selection and to retain as many the Society may require and the rest to be returned to the Accountant General.

Mr. James Taylor, the Honorary Secretary, also read the following letters :—

Camp Ambernath, 20th December, 1868.

To the HONORARY SECRETARY B. B. R. A. Society.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a cast of the inscription, discovered by me on the 10th instant on the Uttara or Architrave, in the Antarala, nearest the north Mantapa of Ambernath Temple, near Kalyan.

2. At the same time I forward a cast of a curious figure and three rams, sheep or goats (?) I presume the figure is about to perform a sacrifice, and as far as I have yet made out it seems the only one among many hundred dressed in that long dress.

3. The small cast containing a few letters (?) discovered by me on the 8th instant in the second storey of the Antarala, on the N. W. side over the Oupola.

4. It is a remarkable fact that this upper storey inside, is made up of a number of sculptured and plain stones, capitals, courses, pillars, taken from some other temple or building ; and that these letters were cut previous to the stone on which I found them, having been placed in its present position is proved by the inscription being partly covered over by another stone on which forms part of the construction. This may be plainly seen, for the top of the last letter to the right is cut off, as Signor Dominico Mattie, my head Formatore, could not project the wax with which our mould was made any further under.

5. I am now preparing a paper describing the temple and several discoveries ; such as small inscriptions, figures, cloisters, &c., &c., &c., made by me since I have been here. Sould it prove of sufficient interest I shall be glad to place it in your hands. At the same time I shall be glad to receive a copy of the large inscription forwarded, should any member think it of such importance as to undertake its translations, as it will moderately help me in giving this beautiful temple a fixed place in Hindu architecture.—I am, &c.,

G. W. TERRY.

In charge of "Architectural Remains" Expedition.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1869.

To the SECRETARY to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

SIR,—At the desire of Mr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee Bharoocha, of the firm of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Framjee of Lahore and Calcutta, I beg to forward to you, for presentation to the Society, a parcel containing the paintings as enumerated below—

Handsketch of the perspective view of the Durbar (or palace) of Amritsur.
do. do. of the Fort of Lahore.
do. do. do. of Saleybaugh.
do. do. do. of Sadra.

A book containing handsketch likenesses of principal Chiefs of Punjab, and of several traders of that province.

A book containing 13 miniature busts, covered with glass, of notable persons, and 6 miniature perspectives of towns, &c., in India.

A book containing 20 busts, covered with glass, of notable Chiefs of the Punjab and Upper India.—I have, &c.,

PESTONJEE DAJEEBHOY.

PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY.

1. Waring's Pharmacopæia of India. 2 copies. Presented by the Inspector General Med. Dept.
2. Etheridge's Report of past famines in the Bombay Presidency. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
3. Papers relating to the introduction of settlement rates into fifty-three villages of the Kukkur talooka. Presented by ditto.
4. Bombay High Court Reports, vol. V. Part I. and title, contents and index to vol. IV. Presented by ditto.
5. Muir's Sanskrit texts. 2nd edn. vol. I. Presented by ditto.
6. Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes, vol. IV. Presented by ditto.
7. Beddome's Icones Plantarum Indiæ Orientalis, part I. Presented by ditto.
8. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. I. part II. Presented by ditto.
9. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palæontologia Indica, vol. V., part VI. Presented by ditto.
10. Tide tables for the port of Bombay, and for the port of Kurrachee. Presented by ditto.
11. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part I. No. II. and Part II. No. IV. Presented by the Society.
12. Proceedings of do. do. No. XI. for November 1868. Presented by ditto.
13. Bibliotheca Indica. Nos. 123, 124, and 136 to 146. Presented by ditto.
14. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. III., part I. Presented by the Society.
15. Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Vol. V., parts 3 and 4 with a list of members for 1868. Presented by the institution.
16. Powell's Punjab Products. Vol. I. Presented by the Author.
17. Dadabhai Naorojee, on the duties of Local Indian Associations in connection with the London Association. Presented by the East India Association.
18. Yajneshwar Chimanajee Shastree. Arya-vidya Sudhakar ; or a brief sketch of Ancient Sanskrit Literature. Presented by the Author.
19. Photograph of the Bombay harbour. Presented by the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board.
20. Tassy's Discourse D'Ouverture du 7 December, 1868. Presented by the Author.
21. Classified Catalogue of Printed Tracts and Books in Singhalese, compiled by John Murdoch. Presented by the Compiler.
22. Nagojibhatta's Paribhashendusekhara, edited by F. Kielhorn, Ph. D. Part I. Presented by the Editor.
23. Apastamba's Aphorisms on the Sacred Law of the Hiudus, edited by George Bühler, Ph. D. Part I. Presented by the Editor.
24. O Chronista de Tissuary Periodico mensal, redactor J. H. da Cunha Rivara, Nos. 33 to 36. Presented by the Editor.
25. Handsketch of the perspective view of the Durbar (or palace) of Amritsur. Presented by Mr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee Bharoocha, of the firm of Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Framjee of Lahore and Calcutta, through Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, Esq.
26. Do. Do. Do. of the Fort of Lahore. Presented by ditto.
27. Do. Do. Do. of Saleybaugh. Presented by ditto.
28. Do. Do. Do. of Sadra. Presented by ditto.

PRESENTS TO THE MUSEUM.

1. A book containing handsketch likenesses of Principal Chiefs of Punjaub, and of several traders of that province. Presented by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Bharoocha, of the firm of Messers. Nusserwanjee and Framjee of Lahore and Calcutta, through Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, Esq.
2. A book containing 13 miniature Busts covered with glass, of notable persons and 6 miniature perspectives of Towns, &c., in India. Presented by ditto.
3. A book containing 20 Busts, covered with glass, of notable Chiefs of the Punjab and Upper India. Presented by ditto.
4. One Arkattee (Arkot) rupee. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
5. One Sicca rupee. Presented by ditto.
6. One "Chandowdee" (Chandwar ?) rupee. Presented by ditto.
7. One Sismekki Chandowree rupee. Presented by ditto.
8. Coins 9, one Skanda Gupta and eight Kumara Guptas. Presented by Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattywar, though the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, President of the Society.

The Hon'ble the President read the following extract from a letter which he had lately received from Major-General Cunningham :—

"I have been long wishing to write to you about the S'ah coins of Surashtra, and now that I have read your most interesting paper on the points of *Nahapana* and *Chashtana*, I cannot delay any longer, as I believe that I can give you some assistance in the reading of the legends, as well as derive some information from yourself. I notice that the native legends of the coins of Nahapana and Chashtana, have been only partially read, and I believe that the difficulty has arisen partly from the unfamiliar shapes of the characters on the right half of the coins, as it seems to me from the engravings that the names of both rulers are repeated in Arian Pali. Thus the legend on Nahapanas coin appears to me to be—

[Here follow the letters in Arian]

"Chatrapa Nahpanasa" perhaps "Chatrapa Putrasa."

And on Chashtanas coin I read—

[Here follow the letters.]

"Chashtanasa" in Arian Pali. "The Indian and Arian names are brought together. I have some doubts about Chashtanas name, but I think that Nahapanas name is nearly certain. I do not like to say more, as the engraving may have led me astray, as I observe that the Greek legend of the Apollodotus coin is quite unintelligible. If my suggested reading of Nahapanas legend proves correct, you will have a nearer connection with the Greek coins and a greater departure from the Parthian coins than you have already pointed out."

The President said that he hardly knew whether to speak of himself as fortunate or unfortunate with respect to the important reading communicated in this extract, and it was the second occasion in which he had been placed in this predicament. Not long ago he had laid before the Society the results of several years' study of the coins of the Sah dynasty, and after discussing all the available evidence had presented an arrangement of the whole series of nineteen kings then known, arrived at from data so conclusive as to justify him in stating his confident assurance that no material modification of the order would subsequently be found necessary. He had scarcely determined this arrangement when Mr. Bhau Daji's discovery of the value of the ancient numerals gave the most decisive confirmation of that arrangement. And now again though the President had not had the good fortune to interpret the few letters on the coins of Nahapana and Chashtana to which the key was now furnished, the interpretation supplied additional evidence of the strongest character in support of his conclusions. He did not doubt that General Cunningham's reading of the name "Nahapanasa" in the Bactrian character was correct, and he thought it very probable that he had also rightly deciphered the unread word on the coin of Chashtana, though that coin itself could not just now be referred to. The interest attaching to these two coins was much increased, as they were, he believed, our only specimens exhibiting trilingual legends, and indeed the only coins bearing legends in the Arian or Bactrian and also in the ancient Sanskrit. There could not, the President remarked, be any longer a doubt that these Parthian named princes took the type of their coinage, as previously concluded, from the Bactrian Greeks.

Dr. Bhau Daji read his notes on the Hemachandra or Hemachárya, and on Madhava and Sáyana, which will be published in the next number of the Society's journal.

The President said that the meeting he felt sure were much indebted to Mr. Bhau Daji for these interesting notes. He was a member whose zeal and erudition had for many years been reflecting honour on the Society. The results of his researches on many subjects of promise, of historic interest in connection with the more ancient times of India were already to some extent recorded in our journal, and the President trusted that the fruits of other enquiries in the same direction which had, he believed, been already gathered in, would be very soon presented through the Society to the students of Indian History. Mr. Bhau Daji was now adding to our obligation to him by his enquiries into the times and surroundings of men who in more modern days had given direction to the mind and thought of this country, or otherwise left their mark on it, and it was a subject of congratulation that one so qualified had taken this work in hand with respect to those especially who had arisen in our own Presidency or chiefly influenced it by their lives and writings.

There being no other business before the meeting, the best thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Bhau Daji for his interesting notes and to the contributors to the Library and Museum for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 11th February next.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

A CASE OF CHEATING.—John Irvine, an Indo-Briton, was charged with cheating, and thereby dishonestly obtaining possession of property.

It seemed that on the 12th December prisoner had gone to the office of Gaddum & Co., and got three cases of brandy at Rs. 35 per case from Bomanjee Furdoonjee. He said that if they were sent with coolies he would give the money, but he took the coolies to Dhobie Talao, got into a buggy, paid the coolies their wages, drove to the bazaar and sold them to a Parsee at Rs. 10 a case—the price which the Parsee said he usually paid for his brandy.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of cheating in this case. [There was another charge against the same prisoner of having, on 24th December, obtained by cheating three cases of brandy from Dossabhoy Jamsetjee, but that was not proceeded with.]

His Lordship said he thought the jury had come to a very proper conclusion. The prisoner belonged to a class of persons who were a pest to the commercial community, and when such cases as this were clearly proven, it became the duty of the Court to pass a severe sentence. The Code empowered him to inflict a punishment of seven years' imprisonment. Now His Lordship conceived there could not be the shadow of a doubt that when the prisoner went into Gaddum and Co.'s, he had not the slightest intention of paying for the goods, but had carried out a concocted scheme of swindling, and therefore the sentence was that he should suffer rigorous imprisonment for two and a half years.

A CHEATING EXPORTER.—Mootichund Oojeeram was charged with having attempted to cheat.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Mr. McCulloch opened the case by remarking that this was a case of a very serious character in a commercial community like Bombay ; and the learned counsel then detailed the circumstances of the case which briefly were—Messrs. Millar & Co. had agreed to give the prisoner an advance of £7 10s. per bale on a consignment of wool for England per the ship *Calcutta* ; the advance was fixed by samples. (Millar and Co.'s clerk having seen the actual bales pressed) ; there were 22 bales, 16 of Nos. 1 and 2 quality, and 6 of inferior character ; but the prisoner had on the way from the press to the ship substituted bales of very inferior quality and weighing less than the usual weight, 3 cwt.

Prosecutor corroborated this statement, and was cross-examined by Mr. Branson to show that he had not sustained loss. He had sold the bill of exchange, had not advanced any money, and might have withdrawn from the contract. Still he held that the wool at home would not have paid more than the freight and charges, then there would have been a re-draft, and that would not have been paid by the consignor. He could not say, of course, that the re-draft would not have been honoured, but it was not the custom for natives to pay these re-drafts (Laughter.) He explained to the Court that he made his advances simply on the security of the specific goods that had been seen by his clerk and marked with the mark of the firm, and if inferior wool was substituted, then he lost his security. The prisoner was to ship for the wool and hand them over the mate's receipt.

After lengthy evidence for the prosecution Mr. Branson addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He held that there had been no proof of alteration of the bales, and that even had such taken place, the prisoner was not responsible. He had entrusted the shipping of the wool to his servants, and if any one was to blame it was the muccadum, not the prisoner. The learned counsel then called several witnesses for the defence.

The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A POLICE INSPECTOR—Ramchunder Eshwunt was charged with having given a gratification to Thomas W. Horton, European police inspector.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

Mr. Farran in opening the case said that the charge amounted in simple language to giving a bribe in order to induce a man to screen another from the consequences of a charge against him, and in this case the charge was the more aggravated by having been offered to a police officer to screen a person from justice—constituting an offence serious indeed and striking the administration of justice to its very root. Mr. Horton was an inspector of police and lived in Grant Road in the same house with another police officer named Bennett. Towards the latter part of last month the prisoner came one night between twelve and one o'clock to the house of Mr. Horton, in reference to a Mussulman boy who was in custody on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins, and the prisoner asked Mr. Horton to release this boy. He replied that he could not do so as the offence was not bailable. The prisoner then offered Mr. Horton Rs. 100 and said he wished Mr. Horton to do as much as he could to get the boy let off as his parents were respectable people, and the lad was young and did not know the wrong he was doing. Mr. Horton refused to accept the bribe, and then the prisoner threw Rs. 100 on the bed and went away. The learned counsel also mentioned that Mr. Horton had shown the notes to Mr. Bennett, and then (according to the police orders) sent them to his superior officer ; and concluded by submitting that if these facts were proved to the satisfaction of the jury, it would be their duty to say the prisoner was guilty of the charge, for he thought there could be no doubt that these facts were sufficient to bring the prisoner within the 214th section of the Code.

T. W. Horton was the first witness and he corroborated the above statement. In cross-examination he said he had known the prisoner for some time as a respectable man and the owner of a large printing press. He had borrowed money from prisoner, but was not now due him any, and could swear that the prisoner had never said that he was yet due him Rs. 100. He had never heard of an intimation from his superiors that the constables were not to borrow money from natives as interfering with their independence. The boy had only been in custody on suspicion, and as some people had told him that prisoner was coming to him, he had suspected his errand and asked Mr. Bennett to listen as a witness. He was severely cross-examined as to a discrepancy in his statements at the Police Court.

J. C. Bennett was the next witness, and he deposed to having been asked by Mr. Horton to listen to the offer, but stated that he did not hear or see anything of the notes.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch then asked His Lordship to find that there was no case against the prisoner. The Mussulman boy had not been charged with anything that was an offence—for he might have been innocently in possession of false coins, and the visit of the prisoner could not be regarded as wishing the inspector to "screen" him as implied in the words of the Code. Therefore he asked His Lordship to find that there was no case.

His Lordship said the case must go to the jury because he thought the words of the section covered the case of the prisoner who might have supposed that the boy might be guilty of uttering counterfeit coin, and therefore gone to the inspector and asked him to screen him.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the jury. First assuming that what Mr. Horton had said he held the whole interview had been quite consistent with a simple request by a gentleman taking an interest in the lad, to get him bailed ; and then the learned gentleman referred in strong terms to the position in which the informant was placed, and asked them rather to believe that this officer, on the verge of getting into dishonour, had employed this means to curry favour with his superior.

The jury, without retiring found the prisoner not guilty, and he was accordingly dismissed.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

THE CONFERENCE.

THE following is the text of the note presented by the Greek Plenipotentiary at the first sitting of the Conference :—

"Monsieur le President,—I deeply regret to be unable to accept the invitation you honoured me with to assist at the sittings of the Conference with a consultative voice.

"The Conference having for object to deal with a difference which has sprung up between Greece and Turkey, Greece cannot take part in it unless she assists at it on the same footing (*à titre de parité*) as the other party. She cannot accept a position of inferiority.

"If one of the contending parties is called to sit in the Conference in virtue of her title of great power, Greece, without wishing to lay any stress upon that appreciation, cannot admit the doctrine that the Great Powers only have the right of having in contests to which they are parties a voice which is refused to their adversaries.

"If it is because she signed the Treaty of Paris of 1856 that Turkey is admitted to the Conference, and that Greece is excluded from it, I am bound to observe that the special incident to which the Conference proposes to limit its work has no connection whatever with the stipulations of that treaty, which, being taken for the basis of the Conference, presents the serious inconvenience of making an unequal position for the two parties equally concerned, and which put forward mutual grievances.

"Whether the Conference has in view an act of arbitration or a work of conciliation, in both cases Greece must take part in it only on the same footing as Turkey.

"I have the honour to hand the present reclamation to the members of the Conference, confiding in their feelings of equity. In case the Conference should not think proper to do justice to it I am instructed to withdraw, and to take no part in its deliberations.

"The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece. (Signed) "A. R. RANGABE."

MERCANTILE REPRESENTATION IN THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

ON Monday, Jan. 11, a meeting of the representatives appointed respectively by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Supply Association, and the Cotton Spinners' Association, met at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering a scheme for providing mercantile representation in the Indian Council. Mr. J. M. Bennett, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and that chamber was also represented by Messrs. M. Ross and J. Dorrington. Messrs. W. Armitage and E. Ashworth represented the Cotton Supply Association ; and Messrs. H. Mason and R. Haworth represented the Cotton Spinners' Association. Mr. Browning, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, acted as secretary to the meeting ; and there were also present Mr. I. Watts, secretary to the Cotton Supply Association, and Mr. C. Pattersall, secretary to the Cotton Spinners' Association. The constitution of the Indian Council was considered, and part of a scheme suggested by Mr. H. Mason was that one of the Parliamentary representatives, nominated by the Government of the day, should be appointed from London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Leeds, and that in order to enable them to give the necessary attention to the duties of the Indian Council, they should be relieved from attendance on the committees of the House of Commons ; and also that the appointment should not be a pecuniary one. Some objections were mentioned as being likely to be raised to this scheme, and no decision was come to upon it. On the motion of Mr. Haworth, seconded by Mr. Armitage, it was resolved that a communication should be addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury asking him to give the committee the advantage of such suggestions as he might deem desirable in the framing of a scheme for securing mercantile representation in the Indian Council. It was arranged that Mr. Browning should also write to Mr. Bazley, M.P., explaining the course of proceedings, and asking for his co-operation, in order that at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Chamber the subject should be introduced by him for discussion. This concluded the business.

LORD HALIFAX.

IN recognition of his great services during the long period that he represented the borough in Parliament, and of his high rank as a statesman, a banquet was given to Lord Halifax in the Town-hall of the borough from which he derives his title, on Wednesday evening, January 13th. The Mayor of Halifax occupied the chair, and the leading men of the town and neighbourhood, both Liberals and Conservatives, were present, as well as the borough members and those representing the Northern Division of the county. After the health of Lord Halifax had been toasted, and "Auld lang syne" sung, his lordship returned thanks, and remarked that it was now better than 30 years since in the first enfranchisement of Halifax, he was returned, along with Mr. Rawdon Briggs, as one of its first representatives. He had been invited to stand for the borough when personally unknown to any one, and for more than 33 years he had the honour of sitting as member for Halifax. While he admitted that he had always been a strong partisan, the constituency had ever treated him with confidence and kindness. So marked had been that kindness, that when circumstances of a private nature, utterly unconnected with public affairs, induced him to withdraw from being their representative, they testified their kindness again in a most generous and magnificent manner by presenting to him a most splendid service of plate. He regretted that circumstances would not admit of his receiving that testimonial in person, and he took this, the first opportunity offered to him, of expressing to the donors the grateful sense which he entertained of their kindness. Such acknowledgments of past services he believed to be of public advantage. It was a great help to public men to know that the honest discharge of duty would be appreciated by those who were best able to judge. There were many disagreeable things in public life, and he did not know that public life now-a-days was either less laborious or more agreeable than formerly, but it was nevertheless, of advantage to the country that persons in independent positions should take part in its government, although the difficulties in such a part might sometimes induce them to avoid that step. For many years he had sat in the Lower House as the representative of Halifax, and when the Sovereign was pleased to call him to the House of Lords she called him by a title which to him and his latest descendants would be a memorial of his connexion with Halifax, of which they would ever be unspeakably proud. The subsequent proceedings were taken part in by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir F. Crossley, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Mr. Ripley, M.P., and other gentlemen.

THE HUMAN HAIR MARKET.

THE following is extracted from a recent issue of the *Weekly Dispatch* :—"Last week we noticed the unromantic side of the 'lock of hair' question, and pointed out, in order to excite the sensibilities of our sentimental readers, the difference between the value placed on the article by the poetic possessor of the curl and the trader who reckoned it to be worth about threepence or fourpence. In America, it seems, the sentimentalists have the worst of it, and that human hair is looked upon as an important commodity, in the disposal of which a considerable trade is carried on. A writer in the *New York Tribune* has collected some interesting particulars in connection with the subject. He says—'The capillary attractions of the city of New York cost on an average the enormous sum of 2,000,000 dollars per annum—assuming, as is the judgment of exports, a consumption of between three and four tons, at an average price of some 15 dollars per ounce.' Nearly four tons of human hair is sold every year in New York! How glad should we be if some statist, mighty in figures, would kindly tell us how many separate heads of hair that weight represents. Why, all the scalps that all the Mohicans, Pawnees, Blackfeet, Chippewas and Chorokees have stripped from human heads ever since the red man first set his foot in America would, we imagine, weigh less than this huge agglomeration of top-knots, which the cunning artificers of New York are every year turning into wigs, chignons, whiskers and moustaches. We can easily understand that there is a great variation in the value of hair ; but it is rather a curious fact that the colour which most people care least for when growing naturally is the most valuable in what, perhaps, we may call the dead hair market. White hair is venerable, and 'all that sort of thing,' but how unwilling we generally are to possess the 'frosty pow,' and how ready to resort to dyes and leaden combs to hide the grey locks. But we read that the white or silver-grey of age is valued fully as high as 30 or 40 dollars per ounce. After that, red or flaxen, or, in fact, any shade of the hair commonly denominated blonde, is held next in honour. This latter is estimated at 50 per cent. more than any of the shades of brown, or even black ; the reason of brown ranking in the minimum being that its excess in the market overbalances the demand ; it being estimated that fully two-thirds of all the hair sold, the world over, is either black or the darker shades of brown! Let no one, henceforth, sneer at read hair. 'Carroty' locks are next to grey, the most valuable ; and the happy lass who can rival the 'Dougal cratur' of 'Rob Roy' in brilliancy of hue, carries a small fortune on her head. Here are a few more particulars :—'Brown hair may be considered a generic both in America and France. In our own country the lighter shades prevail, as also in the northern parts of Europe ; while in the southern portions, especially in France, Germany and Italy, the hair is of the ordinary dark brown or chesnut. The Green Isle of Erin abounds in red or golden locks ; England in flaxen or the very palest shades of brown ; while Germany furnishes in the main by far the largest proportion of the medium or cinnamon shades of the brown tresses sold by all hair merchants. Within the past few years, since the prevalence of the special blonde fever or rather auburn or red furore, vast quantities of hair of these lighter shades have, by means of cosmetic cunning, been toned into the required auburn or downright red tints, so much admired at the present. Meanwhile, during the height of this fashionable preference, Irish, and also Scotch hair, to some extent, has gone up considerably in market value. Hair of every description has, however, advanced over 400 per cent. in price within the last seven or eight years ; and as there is about four times as much used at this day as in that period, and, moreover, the profit made on all raw or undressed hair is very great, the human hair trade of New York, and, indeed, of the whole world, may be set down as an exceedingly profitable one!

"We have heard many attempts to characterise the Americans by some peculiar epithet. They have been called whittlers, tobacco chewers, julep drinkers, pumpkin squash eaters, tarnations, cusses, strangers and Yanks. Now, we are told emphatically that the 'Americans are a wig patronising people' ; and, indeed, they would seem to deserve the character, for, says the writer we have quoted, 'the demand for wigs, or scratches, in this city is something over 7,000 per year—our wig wearers being estimated, say, at 50,000, or about one-twentieth of the whole population. In this city of New York there are at least 500 veritable *Marchands des cheveux* where hair may be bought in any quantities, from a two dollar curl solitaire, or a one dollar pair of rats, to a 200 dollar or 300 dollar wig of the very lightest auburn or flaxen shades of luxuriant curls. At least 5,000,000 dollars are, it is authentically stated, employed in the business in the metropolitan trade alone. New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities of the Union, also drive a brisk trade in human hair. Within the last ten years, its increase throughout the entire country has been enormous, ladies requiring more than four times as much at a time on their heads, and at more than four times the price formerly given, as well in ordinary promenade, appearing in as elaborate *coiffeux* as that worn by our grandmothers—such of us as were so fortunate as to have had grandmothers—at a full dress ball, America is a great country, and in chignons, as in everything else, is quite ready to 'whip creation.'"

COLOURED SOCKS.—It is, we are informed, intended to hold a meeting of gentlemen who have suffered from wearing the above socks on Friday, at three o'clock, in Broom, Cannon-street Hotel, for the purpose of collecting evidence as to the nature of those dyes and their effects upon the health of persons wearing such articles, and "placing the subject in its full and right light before the public."—*British Medical Journal.*

A HARDY BET.—A bet made by a wag of Berlin on New Year's Day attracted crowds to one of the principal streets of the capital. In this street there is a hair-dresser's shop, and the author of the bet had undertaken to sit for four hours, without moving, in the place of the wax figure in the window. At three in the afternoon he appeared at his post, dressed in a white sheet, and with a huge wig on his head surmounted by a fez cap. Every effort was made by the bystanders to make him show some sign of life. Street-boys were tempted by the promise of large rewards to make their most ridiculous grimaces, and address him in all sorts of funny speeches, but all in vain. He remained immovable until the clock struck seven, when he rose, bowed gravely to the assembled crowd, and retired into the shop.

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RUSSIAN LIFE, COMMERCE, AND CONQUEST IN TURKISTAN.

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THE terms of the peace concluded between Russia and Bokhara form the subject of an interesting letter from Tashkent in the *Moscow Gazette* :—

"The 14th of October was the latest date when, in accordance with the conditions of peace, the Ameer of Bokhara was to send the last instalment of the tribute imposed on him. The day passed, and the Ameer had not acquitted himself of his obligation. The fact is that much as he desired to fulfil his engagement, his empty exchequer prevented him. Instead of the money there came a courier with a letter to M. Khludoff, the Russian merchant, requesting him to advance the sum and transmit it to the Government on behalf of the Ameer, who was to refund the amount, either in cash or in notes. The financial operation proposed might, no doubt, prove profitable to M. Khludoff, but there was this drawback, that if the Ameer should happen to die before resitution was made the whole would be lost. The Ameer's application to a private firm seems to render the permanent establishment of a Russian banking-house in Tashkent desirable. There would be many business opportunities for an enterprising merchant, which, sufficiently advantageous in themselves, might also result in binding the Asiatic Khanates and their rulers definitely to the Russian interests. We hope the matter will be viewed in this light by the Government. In advancing into the heart of Central Asia, our soldiers and administrative officials should not forget to call the merchant to their assistance, who will find a wide and lucrative field awaiting him in those parts. To conquer entails expense ; to trade is to make money. The spirit in which the affairs of this new province has been conducted by General von Kaufmann, the present Governor-General, makes us anticipate that commerce will revive as soon as he is back from his journey to St. Petersburg. His anxiety to promote our commercial interests has, at any rate, been signally manifested in his latest dealings with the Ameer, who was compelled by him to insert the following clauses in the instrument of peace :—

"'I. All Russian subjects whatever their religion, are entitled to carry on trade in all parts of Bokhara, the Ameer being obliged to protect their persons, goods, and caravans within the frontiers of his dominions.

"'II. Russian merchants will be entitled to station mercantile agents in all towns of Bokhara.

"'III. The duty on Russian goods imported is not to exceed 2½ per cent. of their value.

"'IV. Russian merchants will be free to cross Bokhara on their way to the neighbouring principalities.'

"Similar terms were agreed upon with Khokand a short time ago. About the middle of October, when the road between Bokhara and Samarcand was clear of rebels, trade was resumed at once.

"No little sensation has been produced in the country by the working of the coal mines, which, thanks to the Government, progress rapidly. Up to the present time three coal-fields have been discovered. One—that of Tatarninoff, near Tchemkent—is worked by the Government, and yield already 300,000 puds a year, used for the supply of the fleet on Lake Aral, and the Sir Darya. Very recently when the steamer *Peroffski*, with the Governor-General on board, performed the distance between Chinas and Fort Peroffski (1,200 versts), the coal was found to be most excellent and serviceable. Another mine, at 50 versts from Tashkent, has been let to Messrs. Koletnikoff and Pervushine. The third, near Khodschent, discovered by Colonel Favizki and M. Severzoff, has been given up to these gentlemen, and from its extent and vicinity to the river Sir will prove of immense value. The pud (40lb.) is sold at Khodschent at 10 kopecks (4d.), and it is hoped the price will soon be reduced one-half. The difficulty consists in the transmission, which the Cossacks but reluctantly undertake. However, this winter the barracks of Khodschent, as well as the whole town, will use no other fuel.

"October 21.

"The Tashkent Club-house was opened with a ball, at which 16 couples danced. It is in the house of Sherafei, formerly belonging to General Von Manteuffel. After the ball there was a supper of four courses, at a rouble a head. There will be a daily *table d'hôte*, and 'family evenings,' with music, every Thursday and Sunday. So you see we intend to have a gay time of it this winter at Tashkent. Next spring, when General von Kaufmann is expected back with his family, social life will become even more attractive. Till very lately we felt ourselves but temporary sojourners in Central Asia, and were for ever on a war footing. But things are improving now. There is immense activity in the entire country, a building of houses in the towns, a paving of streets, a sinking of wells, a digging of mines, a constructing of ships, and consequent development of commerce on the Sir, which will soon render existence in these parts easy and agreeable. The female element, however, is but scantily represented as yet. We want ladies and family life to make us feel at home."

The valuable yet incomplete intelligence in the above is thus commented upon in a supplementary leader of the *Moscow Gazette* :—

"The reduction of the duty on Russian goods to 2½ per cent. of the value is a most important concession made us. Hitherto we have had to pay from 5 to 10 per cent. or more, the rate of 2½ per cent. being reserved for Mahomedans. Before the occupation of Central Asia our merchants never went to the Khanates, the trade between the two countries being exclusively carried on by the Khiva and Bokhara people, who came to Orenburg and Nishni to purchase the produce of our manufacture. When, however, our troops penetrated to the upper course of the Sir our merchants travelled in their rear, and, thanks to the enterprise and intelligence of some among them, soon developed and, indeed, changed the whole course of Central Asiatic commerce. At present Russian good are not waiting for Turkistan purchasers in Moscow and Nishni stores, but migrating to the far East in search of customers and the most profitable markets. From 1850 to 1860 our Turkistan commerce was very insignificant, the annual importations amounting on an average to 1,481,000 roubles, exportations being even lower, estimated at about 660,000 roubles. A much more satisfactory result has been obtained in the last seven years, when, notwithstanding almost uninterrupted war, imports and exports were rapidly on the increase, promising a brilliant future for this branch of our foreign trade. We imported in 1862, 3,201,100 roubles ; in 1863, 4,378,200 roubles ; in 1864, 7,699,700 roubles ; in 1866, 5,055,700 roubles ; in 1867, 8,503,753 roubles. These figures represent merely our commerce with Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand, the important trade with the Khirgis Steppe—which in 1867, amounted to 4,343,777 roubles, imports, and 6,359,108 roubles, exports—not being included. In the last mentioned figures are comprehended cotton goods to the amount of 3,845,200 roubles. Among the imports from Central Asia as above detailed, cotton likewise occupied the chief place, as will be seen from the following table :—In 1862, for 1,889,265 roubles ; in 1863, for 2,928,052 roubles ; in 1864, for 6,514,933 roubles ; in 1865, for 3,487,812 roubles ; in 1866, for 4,031,116 roubles ; in 1867, for 5,513,031 roubles. It will be readily understood how it came about that there was such an extraordinary increase in 1864, the year in which the civil war was raging in America. But for the supply drawn from Bokhara many of our manufactories would have been closed. The Bokhara cotton, indeed, is inferior to the American, and the experiments made in sowing American seed in Turkistan soil have as yet been unsuccessful. Still, there is good hope of effecting a considerable reduction in its price as soon as the Amou Darya is navigated by a sufficient number of ships. The present high price is mainly attributable to the expense of transport. Simultaneously with the increase of imports, the figures of exports steadily advanced as follows :—In 1862, we exported for 3,275,000 roubles ; in 1863, for 3,047,900 roubles ; in 1864, for 4,740,210 roubles ; in 1865, for 3,793,910 roubles ; in 1866, for 5,619,760 roubles ; in 1867, for 10,275,288 roubles. The cotton goods entering into the above totals are the following :—In 1862, 1,720,799 roubles ; in 1863, 1,410,190 roubles ; in 1864, 2,397,000 roubles ; in 1865, 2,360,070 roubles ; in 1866, 3,777,400 roubles ; in 1867, 6,951,889 roubles. Looking at our exports to the individual Khanates, we find them subject to great fluctuations. In 1864, for instance, we sent to Khiva only 10,970 roubles, but in 1866 1,565,450 roubles. Again, while in 1861 we sold to Bokhara goods worth 4,654,980 roubles, we were unable to furnish them in 1866 with more than 877,180 roubles. The principal cause of these unexpected fluctuations is the constant alteration of war and peace. Thus in 1866, when the Bokhara caravans were afraid of falling in with the contending forces in the Sir Darya valley, they made their way to Khiva, swelling the figures of the Khiva commerce in our statistics, and occasioning a corresponding decrease, in those representing the Bokhara trade. The export of Khokand and Tashkent has experienced the most palpable augmentation. From 74,250 in 1864, it rose to 3,187,124 in 1866, and to 5,478,177 in 1867, the latter figure actually exceeding the total of our exports to China in that year. It is certainly a remarkable fact that, although our commercial relations with China have now continued for centuries, we did not in 1867 supply the Celestial Empire with more goods than to the value of 4,094,423 roubles. Some of our imports into Tashkent may have found their way to Bokhara, but the greater part went to Khokand and Kashgar, opening new markets for themselves in Eastern Turkistan. The merit of having this new region made accessible to our manufactures is mainly due to those enterprising merchants, Messrs. Khludoff and Pervushine.

"There is now much talk of a railway to Orenburg, whence a tramroad is to be laid down as far as Tashkent. In our opinion it is not Orenburg but Troitzk which is destined to form the connecting link with the far East, being on the high road both to Siberia and Turkistan ; but the Central Asiatic trade need not wait for an artificial road, having a natural highway ready made to hand in the river Amou. Now that our merchants have been permitted to settle and trade in Bokhara they are sure to abandon the roundabout route by the river Sir, and to effect direct communication with Russia by the Amou and the Krasnovod Bay of the Caspian Sea. From Bokhara to the Krasnovod Bay the distance is less than 1,000 versts, a considerable part of which may be performed by water, while Bokhara and Orenburg, if you go down the Sir, are full 1,700 versts asunder, a disadvantage still heightened by the long land transit from Orenburg to Samara (on the Volga.) The Caspian, then, not Lake Aral, is the natural outlet for the trade of the Sir Darya and Amou Darya vallies. Bokhara offers no longer any impediments to the selection of this new and much more eligible route. As to Khiva, its Sovereign has long realized the advantage of being on good terms with Russia. The tribe of Turcoman, moreover, who are homadizing between the Amou and Krasnovodsk, the Yomout have long petitioned for Russian protection, and in their way of life are scarcely more predatory than our own Sir Darya Khirgese. As far back as the reign of Peter the Great, these Turcomen recognized the sovereignty of Russia, and in the year 1764 one Major Ladijenski was despatched to their country to take possession of the eastern shore of the Caspian and construct a fort on the Kinderlensk Bay. Nothing, however, came of it at that time. In 1813 the Yomout sent a deputation to General Rtishtshen, who then commanded in the Caucasus, entreating his protection from the Persians. Three years later their prayer was seconded by a memorandum presented to the Government by Admiral Mordinoff. In 1819 General Yermoloff sent Major Ponomareff and Captain Mouravieff to the Yomout, who again petitioned to be received as Russian subjects, offering then and there to throw no impediment in the way of any Russian establishment in their country. In 1820 the same General Yermoloff was authorized to construct a fort for 1,000 men at the Krasnovodsk Bay, but this time also nothing resulted from it. Later the same prayer was addressed by the Turcomen to General Katenine, and quite recently to General Krishanoffski, the present Governor of Orenburg. We may also observe that, in 1858, Prince Baryatinski, the Governor of the Caucasus insisted upon the occupation of Krasnovodsk, an opinion in which he was supported by M. Anitchkoff, our Envoy in Persia, and by General Besak, then Governor of Orenburg. In that year a commercial company, presided over by M. Benardaki, asked permission to construct a factory at Krasnovodsk and keep a small squadron on the Caspian, but the enterprise was eventually relinquished."

In another article in the *Moscow Gazette*, the political aspect of the new Bokhara Treaty is explained to the Russian reader. After a brief allusion to the policy pursued by the Czar in annexing only Samarcand, and leaving the Ameer nominal ruler at Bokhara, the article continues :—

"The continued existence of the Khanates of Central Asia is not at all opposed to our interest. Until lately all our Turkistan conquests were made from the Khanate of Khokand ; yet the Khan of that principality, with a keen perception of his position, is now on pacific, nay even a friendly, footing with us. In the entire Khanate the person most anxious to protect every Russian traveller is the Sovereign himself. While thus taking care of our interests he is of course much more qualified to maintain order and quiet in his dominions than any Russian official who might have been placed in his stead. Moreover, if we had deposed him we should only have strengthened the neighbouring ruler of Altishar, who, now that an indigenous chief remains at Khokand, may, by the influence of the latter, be neutralized without any sacrifice on our part. All we have said about Khokand is equally true with regard to Bokhara. It is far preferable for us to have a dependent Ameer at Bokhara than to occupy his territory and ourselves have to deal with the nomadizing Turcomen. Russia has some experience of these wild and erratic tribes. From the Ural she was compelled by them to carry her standard 2,000 versts further, and seek a *point d'appui* on the river Sir, and amid the ranges of the Celestial hills. Bokhara may be barbarous and Mahomedan, but it is more civilized than her Turcomen neighbours, and may well be accorded the advantage of coercing them instead of ourselves. Bad as the political condition of Bokhara is, the Ameer is fully aware that his existence among Sovereigns depends upon our will, and that we shall tolerate him only so long as he proves a good and useful neighbour. His last defeat has completely discouraged him, the loss of Samarcand has enfeebled, and the fact of his having been obliged to accept our help against his son has further contributed to make him sensible of his position."

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

WANTED, an Overseer for the Local Funds Department in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. None need apply but those who possess a good knowledge of Surveying and Drawing and can produce Certificates to that effect. They must also be able to read and write English.

Salary (Rs. 100) One Hundred Rupees per month and (Rs. 40) Forty Rupees a month extra when travelling.

Apply to the Local Fund Executive Engineer, Shikarpoor, Upper Sind.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.

Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. T. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALENTINE'S DAY IS APPROACHING.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA" ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

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Hart's Annual Army List for 1869	15	12
The Year Book of Photography for 1869	0	12
British Journal of Photography Almanac, 1869	0	12
The London Journal, Vol. 48. July-Dec. '68	3	8
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Song.—Wait for the Turn of the Tide	1	8
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——— Thou Snow Lies White	1	8
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——— The Legend of the Rose	2	0
——— Marching through Georgia	1	8
——— God bless our Sailor Prince	1	8
——— God bless the Prince of Wales	1	8
——— What are the Wild Waves saying ? (Duet)	2	0
Lancers.—Alnwick Castle	2	0
Quadrilles.—L'Enfant ; and Royal Navy.—Each	2	0
Waltzes.—Clariar	2	0
Galops.—Earl Percy ; Encore ; Velocipede ; and Fiery Steed.—Each	1	8

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EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 13TH INSTANT.

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The Tomahawk, Vol. III.	6	12
Jomini's Art of War. New edition	6	12
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Bombay, 8th February, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills	7 per cent.	
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
INTEREST.		
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 3/8d.	do.
,,	4 do.	2s. 1/4d.	do.
,,	3 do.	2s. 3/16d.	do.
,,	2 do.	2s. 1/8d.	do.
,,	1 do.	2s. 1/16d.	do.
,,	demand	2s.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 9th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s. 5/16d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 2s. 3/16d.	,,
3 ,,	at 2s. 1/8d.	,,
2 ,,	at 2s. 1/16d.	,,
1 ,,	at 2s.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 5 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/¼ per Rupee

4	do.	2/⅛	,,
3	do.	2/1/16	,,
2	do.	2s.	,,
1	do.	1/11 15/16	,,
On demand		1/11⅞	,,
On Scotland		1/11⅞	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Wrongs and their Remedies.—When the safe treatment of disease, by these purifying preparations, is so simple, and the good results so fully known, it seems almost unnecessary to ask the ailing to give them a trial. The Ointment is infallible in curing skin diseases, healing ulcers, arresting inflammations, reducing enlargements, and removing almost all external maladies. In all affections of the joints, gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, by which the health of many is daily drained away, Holloway's Ointment and Pills will afford indescribable relief, and will gradually, if they be used as recommended in the accompanying directions, bring about a thorough and lasting cure. These medicaments are suitable for both sexes, and for every age and condition.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

20th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.

Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.
Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.— Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with lamps and shaft by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

3 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th February, 1869.

NOTICES.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.— Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods

"OVERLAND," per Steamer "SUMATRA" :—

The New "MILLINERY" HAT for Ladies.
The New OPERA CLOAK.
The New IMPERIAL CHIGNON.
The New TORTOISESHELL COMB for Chignon.
The New "VICTORIA" FLOUNCED DRESS IMPROVER.
The New COMB IN JET AND PEARLS.
The New LARGE PEARLS FOR CHIGNON.
The New FLUTED HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER.
The New FRILLED PETTICOAT, WHITE AND COLOURED.

BONNETS & HATS.	DRESS BONNETS, in great variety. LADIES' RIDING HATS with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White TULLE HATS, trimmed, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also HOUSE FROCKS AT RS. 4 8 AS. EACH.

"LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP."

"ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO."—ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

"OVERLAND TRUNKS ON HAND."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY ; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

	Rs.	
A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	750	0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	600	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation :—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.
20 do. do. for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21¼ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868. Agents for the Liquidator.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

LONDON HOTEL.

No. 9, GRANT ROAD—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

CORN FLOUR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Polson's per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEESE.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Finest Double Gloster, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. on cut	1 2	1 4
Berkeley, Cheddar, and North Wilts from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
Stilton, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Pine, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic ; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal ; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation) ; or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles each	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HENRY WHITE & Co.'s

Celebrated
LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,
the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Quarts per dozen	6 8	7 0
Pints ,,	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash. Rs. 3-8 Credit. Rs. 4-0

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

DATURA TATULA,

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs., each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 4
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Carnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ¼ lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin, each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savor's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin ,,	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin ,,	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin ,,	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
Bombay and Poona.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED

GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO ; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED ; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy "I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton ; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.	20 8	23 0
HYMET, WHITE ; a dry wine with Chablis character "White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.	20 8	23 0
KEFFESIA, WHITE ; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character "The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.	27 0	30
PATRAS, RED ; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE ; of a fine Hock character "Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.	20 8	23 0
SAINT ELIE ; a dry wine of Amontillado character "Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry ; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.	28 8	32 0
SANTORIN ; a very dry wine, with Port flavour "If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.	28 8	32 0
THERA ; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character "Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.	36 0	40 0
VISANTO ; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
NESZMELYER ; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER ; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD ; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

HALLUMS BROTHERS,

Dealers in Chickens, Ducks, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Sheep, &c., &c.

Ship Captains and others would find it to their advantage to deal with them.

H. Brothers solicit the kind patronage of the public and asks them to give the White Man a chance.

Orders received and punctually attended to.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Distribution of the Assets of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 3 (Three) per Share, will be payable at the Company's Office, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazar Street, on and after Monday the 22nd February 1869. To enable Shareholders to participate in this distribution, they must lodge their Certificates of Shares at the Company's Office on or before Monday the 15th February 1869. Shareholders drawing dividends must appear in person, or by duly constituted attorney.

The Transfer Books of the Liquidators will be closed from 10th February 1869 until further notice.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,
Bombay, 4th February 1869.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

(No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.)
1, EAST STREET, POONA,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below :—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
,, Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
,, Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

	Boots	
French Glove Kid (Emperor's)	do.	Dress.
All Patent ,,	do.	
Do. ,, (with spur boxes)	do.	
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh	do.	
Memel top French Calf Golosh	do.	Walking.
Calf Croquet	do.	
Enamelled Croquet	do.	
Do. Imitation Balmorals	do.	
Do. Plain	do.	
Morocco top Morocco Golosh	do.	
Kid do. do.	do.	
Brown Morocco (Chelsea)	do.	
Do. Calf Golosh	do.	
Canvas	do.	
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon	do.	Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.

Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMpany (Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

BY THE LAST MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon in Cut.
Double Gloster Cheese do.
Cheshire do. do.
Gruyere do. do.
Stilton Cheese.
Cheddar do.

MR. NEUBERG receives a regular fortnightly supply of the above Provisions per Overland Route.

LIEBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

ANALYSED AND APPROVED BY DR. W. A. MILLER, F.R.S., KING'S COLLEGE.

The above just to hand in 4 ounce Jars and
2 ,, Jars.

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBEG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Surpassing all other substitutes for the natural Food of Infants, more effectually promoting nutrition and health.

In 1 lb. Tins at 1 Rupee each.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA.

BY JAMES EPPS AND CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
In 1 lb. Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' COCOA NIBS.

J. NEUBERG.

POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE OF FOOD.

J. NEUBERG.

COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED [illegible] FLOUR.

In Tins of [illegible]

[illegible]

GUINNESS' STOUT IN QUARTS [illegible] PINTS.

[illegible]

BASS' PALE ALE IN QUARTS AND [illegible]

J. NEUBERG.

MADEIRA, SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY.	HAVANNAHS.
BURMAS.	MANILLAS.

J. NEUBERG.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices ; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the property of a Gentleman breaking up his establishment, the same comprises a set of cut glassware, blue dinner and white and gilt tea set, a handsome pink and gold flower dessert set, plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea sets, cruet and pickle frames, spoons and forks, candlesticks, &c., blackwood furniture, such as circular and pier tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy and dining room chairs, screens, side-board, clothes and gown presses, chiffoniers, chests of drawers, carved 4 post bedsteads, one mahogany full toned semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, in excellent order ; also a square pianoforte ; plated 3=2 and single-light hanging argand lamps, pictures, &c., and several miscellaneous articles, camp cots, bathing tubs, copper cooking utensils, &c.

On account of the concerned 4 rolls of damaged Brussels carpet and one roll of borders.

AUCTION SALE of a commodious and comfortable bungalow with furniture, situate at Matheran.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12 by 13 Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock P.M., the commodious and comfortable bungalow with furniture, situate at Matheran (thoroughly repaired) known as Mr. Coxon's bungalow, which was lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Culliandass Mohundass of Bombay.

For particular, reference may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Guinness's Porter in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th February, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
3 do. Mulls.
do. T. Cloths.
7 do. Navy Cloth.
4 Cases printed fancy Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Woollen Cloth.
2 do. Eau de Cologne.
1 do. Copying Books.
1 do. Portmanteau.
2 do. Earthenwares.
2 do. Toys and Flower Vases.
1 do. Albums.
1 do. Railway Bags with Portmanteau.
1 do. Copying Presses.
1 do. Flowor Vases with Domes.
3 do. Hosiery.
2 do. Patent Calf Skins.
4 do. Panorama Balls.
2 do. Scarfs.

By order of Narayanjee Hurrypursad, on account and at the risk of Sooltanally Kikabhoy—

24 Bags Flour.

On account of Gella Heerjee—

2 Cases Net.

On account of Hemraj Heerjee—

1 Case Gauze.

On account of Moolchund Bhimjee—

3 Cases Chintz.

On account of Sutchoo Munjee—

8 Cases Glass Wares.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Monday, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon [illegible] Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of the street called Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street, in the sub-district of Boleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by Barbhoya Molla or Nagdavey Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Joosub Saya bhana, and on the south by the house of Joosub Vythan, and which said message or dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano, &c., at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a splendid piano, &c., the property of H. de la Poire Murphy, Esq. ; the same comprises a handsome set of rich cut glass ware, handsome green and gold dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as cruet and pickle stands, muffin dishes with covers, tea urns, bottle stands, toast racks, tea pot, a set of King's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, double and single branched table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, a single-barrelled rifle with sword in case, by T. Barnes and Co., table argand, reading, and kerosine oil lamps, a large tool chest, a lot of medicines, lady's croquet game in box, bows and arrows, a first-rate dinner bell, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, a round dining table, for 15 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, arm chairs, screens, horned hatstand, circular and pier tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation, reclining, and divan couches, teapoys, a handsome English velvet pile drawing-room carpet with border, lady's and gentleman's writing tables, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, nearly new, first-rate engravings, in maple and other frames, (in them one the Child of Heaven), table ornaments, cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glass, handsome China camphorwood wardrobes and chest of drawers, book shelves, towel horses, an English shower bath, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large galvanised iron water tank, a garden engine, earthen pots of plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A light Office Palanqueen.
A do. Travelling Tanjan.
A Child's English Perambulator.
A set of English-plated mounted single Harness.
Two Hunting Saddles complete, by Peat and P. Grant and Sons.
A Lady's side Saddle complete, by D. R. Box and Co.
A first-rate Surat Milch Cow and Calf.
An English ram and 2 Goats.
A Grass-cutting Machine.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of BARGES.

On Friday, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner.

Two Barges with Anchor, Chains, &c., now lying off Moody Bay.

NOTICE to SHIP CAPTAINS, MESSES, and OTHERS.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz. :—

50 Cases boiled Beef each containing 24 Tins 4½ lbs.
50 do. do. Mutton do. 24 ,, 4½ lbs.
75 do. Milk each 48 Tins (quarts.)
75 do. do. ,, 96 ,, (pints.)
50 do. Carrots,, 48 ,, 2 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of Assets of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at their Rooms, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., the following :—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned or at the Office of the Corporation, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle. The claim to be sold amounting to Rs. 1,37,000, or thereabouts.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Reverend F. J. Spring.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One Handsome English-light serviceable Mail Phaeton, with a Fleabitten Grey Arab Horse, and a set of nearly new Harness. May be seen at one's hour notice.

One silver open-face racing Watch.

12 sets best English German-Silver mounted Single Harness.

About 100 casks of Cement for building purposes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A Handsome Grey Arab Horse, height 14-3, goes in single and double Harness, to be seen at one hour's notice or to be seen at Dady's Stable.

Bombay, 10th February, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.